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"Here and here did England help me,
How can I help England? Say!"
Browning.

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THE INCORPORATED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HELP SOCIETY

Its Work and Objects

ALL those who have so kindly given their support to the Army Pageant will like to know something about the aims and objects of the Society, in view of the fact that the Pageant is being held in aid of its funds.

The Society was founded in 1899 at the beginning of the South African War, and has four main objects, as follows :—

1. To help Soldiers and Sailors by providing them with the name and address of a "Friend" in each parish or ward throughout the Kingdom, to whom they may be commended on discharge from the Army or Navy for aid in obtaining employment or other forms of Help suited to their needs.
2. In time of War to arrange for accommodation of sick and wounded Convalescent Soldiers and Sailors in Temporary Convalescent Homes and Private Houses.
3. To establish and maintain Convalescent Homes and Homes of Rest for discharged Soldiers and Sailors who are disabled and necessitous, and to contribute to the support of such cases in their own homes, if considered necessary.
4. To teach useful trades to men discharged as medically unfit who, by reason of their disability, consequent on their service, are unable to take ordinary employment, and to make such cases, as far as possible, self-supporting, by disposing of the work they turn out.

As an illustration of the way in which the first three objects have been carried out, it should be said that since 1903 employment has been found for no less than 27,294 cases, while 51,587 have received monetary assistance; 1,697 have been sent to Convalescent Homes during the same period, and 40,024 have been dealt with in other ways, such as obtaining pensions, or visits in Homes and Hospitals, etc. It must be admitted from these figures that a great work has been carried out, and one which must

assuredly tend to popularise the Services, and encourage recruiting generally.

The organisation necessary for this purpose consists of over 13,000 Honorary Representatives of the Society scattered through all the Towns and Villages of the United Kingdom, and extending even to India and the Colonies. These ladies and gentlemen are untiring in their efforts on behalf of ex-Soldiers and Sailors, and I am sure I am only voicing the general feeling when I say that the Navy and Army owe them a great debt of gratitude.

Special attention should be drawn to the fourth object of the Society enumerated above. To carry this out, workshops have been established in London, Brookwood, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and in these the disabled men are taught trades according to their capabilities, and as an evidence of the excellence of their handiwork it can be pointed out with great gratification that the workshops have been awarded several Gold Medals at the various Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Honour for an exhibit in Berlin.

The funds of the Society, it must be stated with great regret, are very low, the necessary expenditure, on relief alone, exceeding the available income, and it is in the hope of improving this state of affairs that the Army Pageant is being held. Even so, new Annual Subscribers to the Society are much needed.

In conclusion, as President of the Society, I desire to convey my personal thanks to Mr. F. R. Benson, and to all those who have so generously come forward to assist in the arduous work of organising and carrying out the details of the Pageant, and to assure them that their efforts will not only be appreciated by the Society as a whole, but also by the many thousands of Soldiers and Sailors who may in due course have to seek its aid.

Helena

President

FOREWORD

BY

Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, V.C., K.G.

IF these few words of mine will assist in bringing home to the public generally, the lesson to be learnt from the Army Pageant, I shall feel that they have not been wasted.

It is not difficult to understand, from the short sentences at the head of each Episode, that the Promotors of this Pageant have striven for a high ideal, and that it has not been organized merely as a popular show. Their idea has evidently been to instil a sense of Patriotism into the minds of the People, and to impress upon them that it is the duty of every member of our great Empire to endeavour to do something, however small, for the good of their country: that every one has a definite place in the general scheme which they can suitably fill: and that their country's interest should come before everything else. Such sentiments cannot be too highly commended, and I earnestly hope that all those who are fortunate enough to see this Pageant, will realize the lesson it is intended to convey.

With regard to its ultimate object—that of augmenting the funds of the Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society—I can only trust that that object will be amply attained. For the past few years I have been in close touch with the work of the Society, not only at Head-quarters, but in some of the County Branches, and I can bear testimony to the immense amount of good which it does amongst ex-Sailors and Soldiers, and to the careful manner in which its work is carried out. In time of war there is little difficulty in obtaining whatever funds are necessary for the help of the two great services, but the work of the Society begins in earnest when the men return to this

Country wounded or broken in health, and hard put to it to find employment in civil life. Then it is that great difficulty is experienced in collecting funds to relieve urgent cases of necessity, and in placing men, able to work, in positions to earn a livelihood.

I hope, therefore, that a generous public will come forward to support the Army Pageant when they will see, not only a historic and beautiful spectacle, but will be benefiting, through a deserving Society, thousands of those who have assisted to maintain the honour and integrity of the Empire.

Roberts, F.M.

SOME REMARKS ON THE PAGEANT

BY

F. R. BENSON.

IN tracing a Pageant illustrating the development of the Art of War among the People of the British Empire one must begin by asking the spectators to—

"Piece out our imperfections with your thoughts. Into a thousand parts divide one man and make imaginary pursuance, turning the accomplishment of many years into an hour glass."—HENRY V.

It is obvious that in the short space of three hours we can give but an imperfect sketch of the growth of military science; of the relation of tactics to weapons; the evolution of arms, music and heraldry. We hope, however, to suggest something "of the splendour and sweep of Britain's wars," "an old and haughty nation, proud in arms," to show also, in spite of the attendant horror and cruelty, something of its chivalry and kindliness, such as the friendliness that characterised the relations of the French and English, that made a man of the 34th French say to the men of the 34th English, "nous sommes frères"; that made Blücher and the Germans hurry through leagues of fighting and danger to meet Wellington at Waterloo, because they had given their word that they would come; something of that feeling which has induced the soldier of every age and country—

"To set the cause above renown,
To love the game beyond the prize;
To honour, while you strike him down,
The foe that comes with fearless eyes;
To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave you birth,
And dearer yet the brotherhood
That binds the brave of all the earth."—NEWBOLT.

We shall find in the Roman Episode a parallel case to our own, the Empire embracing subjects in every stage of civilisation and of every race, some wielding weapons similar to those of our forefathers who have left their records on the face of their country, in their camps, their graves, their bones, and their implements.

Like the Roman annals, our own, too, can show instances of our soldiers of an alien race from Africa or from Asia forming ramparts with their bodies to protect their wounded officers from death.

We shall understand the value of the compliment paid by Umjan, the Matabele leader, at Shangani, to Wilson's men: "They fought and died together; those who could have saved themselves chose to remain and die with their brothers. We were fighting then with men of men, whose fathers were men of men before them."

Few men, if any, have ever been in a position to obtain a bird's-eye view of a battle with all its innumerable changes; all its varying movement, extending frequently over many miles. We cannot, therefore, in a few square yards hope to give a complete picture of actual warfare. We have rather sought to represent, as far as possible, those incidents which may be taken as the main factors deciding the issue. We have tried to show how the cause of failure or success is to be found in the tactics, weapons, and, above all, in the morale or genius of the leader, his army and the nation they serve. Our mimic show may help to point the moral that the dominion and freedom of a nation does not simply depend on the size of the host, but on the hardiness and readiness to serve of every man, woman and child throughout the land.

The private instinct of a nation is often wiser than the reasoned counsel of a statesman; the fighting instinct of an army has sometimes done more to achieve success in the field than the calculations of its leader. We shall find tactics successful for certain soldiers, disastrous when used by others of a different temperament and constitution, or trained in a different school. We have not hesitated to portray moments of our defeat. In failure, we have often learned truths that we have lost sight of in success.

The proudest boast of a Briton is not that he has had no experience of defeat, but that he never knows when he is defeated.

> "Qui procul hinc" the legend's writ,
> The frontier grave is far away—
> "Qui ante diem periit;
> Sed miles, sed pro patria."—Newbolt.

In conclusion, let me tender my sincere thanks to Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, to Lord Cheylesmore,

and to the Committee for the honour they have done me in entrusting me with the task of arranging and producing the Army Pageant, and for all their kind co-operation and assistance in discharging that task.

I have been greatly helped by Owen Vaughan, who is responsible for much of the written episodes, especially the later ones ; by Mr. Charles ffoulkes with his illustrations and notes on armour ; by Mr. Rodway with his studies in heraldry and archæology ; by Mr. Christopher Wilson, who is responsible for the music ; and especially by my co-editor Major Tudor Craig, the indefatigable organizer and honorary secretary of the Pageant. To all of these I offer my most grateful acknowledgment, as also to Mr. J. Causton, of Sir Joseph Causton & Sons, the printers of this book, for his ready co-operation in carrying out the ideas of the editors.

Students of warfare and history will recognise in much of the notes and commentaries, and in the description of the battles, the learning and research of the Hon. John Fortescue and Professor Oman, authors respectively of "The History of the British Army" and "The Art of War." We have to thank them for most generously placing their profound knowledge at our disposal. Our thanks are likewise due to Mr. Harold Hartley for permission to reproduce the very interesting series of miniatures of Wellington's battles, which add so much to the interest of the book.

In the finishing and polishing process, it would be difficult to give an exhaustive list of those to whom we are indebted. The work is "compounded of many simples extracted from many objects," and the providers thereof must judge of the measure of our gratitude by our efforts to make the Pageant a success, and by the silent thankfulness of many a sailor and soldier.

In giving the finishing touches to the Pageant, we have had the invaluable assistance of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, and Colonel Sir Edward Ward. In addition to the above, we owe a special debt of gratitude to Colonel A. G. Balfour for the great assistance he has given in arranging the

music; to Colonel Leetham for the generous access which he has given us to the records of the Royal United Service Institution; and to the Rev. E. E. Dorling; to Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald; to Mr. C. R. Peers; and to Mr. Guy Laking, for their suggestions and criticisms on the heraldry and armour.

In the important department of costume, properties, and staging, we owe much to Miss Burn-Murdoch, and the members of our staff; and to Professors Coffey and Cook; the Authorities of the British Museum and the Dublin Museum; and to Colonel A. J. Hughes, of the Rotunda at Woolwich, for the use of pieces of ordnance, the illustrations of which in this book have been kindly made by Major Macdonald, R.A. We must also not forget to mention our debt to Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Talbot, the Master of the Horse and Ordnance, who in his department has contributed so much to the organisation of the Pageant, and to the Army Council, and all those Commanding Officers and Regiments who have come forward to assist the project.

For many notes and suggestions, I am indebted to Major Richardson, Mr. Arthur Everitt, Mr. Hugh Chalmers, and the late Mr. E. Burrows; while our acknowledgments are due at the same time to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, Mr. Henry Newbolt, Mr. Mullet Ellis, and Sir A. Conan Doyle for permission to quote from their works; and to my wife, Mrs. F. R. Benson, for many designs and the arranging of the dances.

We are aware that in omitting much of the horror of war, we must inevitably detract from its splendour. We are also aware that we are entering upon ground hallowed through the ages by self-devotion and sacrifice. We approach our task, therefore, with a spirit of reverence as well as of pride, and can only hope to achieve some measure of success if we can borrow some of the courage and endurance of that Army to whom we dedicate our work.

F R Benson

PART I.

INTRODUCTION, EPISODES, COMMENTARIES, AND NOTES ON ARMOUR AND WEAPONS, ETC.

INTRODUCTION (A)

THE CRUCIBLE OF THE CYMRY, the Island races of the Brother Peoples—Ivernians, Gaels, Scots, Picts, Brythons, Belgæ, and Saxons.

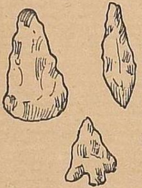
To Tubal Cain came many a one, as he wrought by his roaring fire,
And each one prayed for a strong steel blade as the crown of his desire;
And he made them weapons sharp and strong, till they shouted loud for glee,
And gave him gifts of pearl and gold and spoils of the forest free.

And for many a day old Tubal Cain sat brooding o'er his woe;
And his hands forbore to smite the ore, and his furnace smouldered low.
But he rose at last with a cheerful face, and a bright courageous eye,
And bared his strong right arm for work, while the quick flames mounted high.
And he sang—"Hurrah for my handiwork!" and the red sparks lit the air;
"Not alone for the blade was the bright steel made," and he fashioned the first ploughshare!

—GEORGE MACKAY.

I. The Inland men drive the Shore men and their families from the thickets where they had trespassed in search of roots and berries.

The Inland men are armed with antlers and clubs of bone, and rough sticks. The Shore men with clubs of wood, throwing stones [1], throwing sticks [2], and thumping stones.



Flint Implements.

As the people of the Shore retreat one of them strikes his club against a stone: a sharp edge flint is the result [3]. Finding this cuts, he binds it with a woman's hair to a stick: the rest do the same, and so armed they force the Inland men to retreat.

They seize the women and lead off a male prisoner for a cannibal feast [4].

(1) The Australian and New Zealand aboriginal will strike down a pigeon with a throwing stone at 30 yds. Captain Cook says that at 50 yds. they were more sure of their aim than the soldiers with musket and ball. The Hottentot can hit a hare with a throwing stone at 40 yds.
—(*Sargeaunt's Weapons*.)—F. R. B.

(2) A throwing stick or womera of Western Australia, is an instrument used for throwing spears, the ends of which rest against the hook. Examples can be seen in the Rotunda Museum at Woolwich.—A. J. H.

(3) The Flint nappers of Essex still strike off flints for use in Africa, using for the purpose percussion and pressure with stone and stick. During the early period the flints were chipped all over. At a later period they were flaked.—O. V.

(4) The killing of the prisoners is not confined only to primæval conflict. The campaigns of Henry V. and Napoleon, not to mention those of more recent times, furnish parallel instances. The conquered are not generally slain in cold blood after slavery has become an institution, except when there is not room for their escape, or insufficient food.—F. R. B.

THE IVERNIANS—The Dolmen Builders

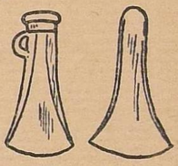
About 1700 B.C.

Enter the Early Picts and Ivernians, engaged in training for battle, hurley, hammer-throwing [1], stone putting, tossing the caber, casting the javelin, throwing the dagger and the knife, shooting with the bow, hurling the stone. Engaged in ball play and axe play. Stick play, club play. Driving the women to battle. Hooking the adversary's Amazons by the hair, pulling them over to the winners' side.

Boring the axe-head with a stick, water, and sand. Ploughing, weaving wattles for huts [2], kindling fire with stones and with sticks. Doing reverence to the totem [3]. Scalp and war dance.

II. The Dancers are now pushed back to the forests and the mountain fastnesses by the [4] Dolmen Builders, the black-haired, gray-eyed Ivernians [5], long-headed workers in metal. They bring flocks and herds and small horses, and chariots, poultry.

They are worshippers of the sun and offer to him the fruits of the earth. The Horse of light and strength and speed is one of their totems [6]. They bring with them priestcraft, possibly they institute the rights of the green bough, the mistletoe, the eternal emblem of ever-green life.



Bronze Celts.

They are cunning workers in metal and minerals, they fashion their weapons of bronze. From the twang of the bow string they have learned to

(1) One of the earliest forms of stone hammer is to be found in use in the Swan River District of Australia, the stone lashed with hair to pieces of wood. Compare the stone club of Australia. The wooden club is now polished and carved. The weight in our own Island was probably from 3 to 6 lbs. The lightest club in the R.U.S. Museum weighs 1¾ lbs., the heaviest 10¾.—(*Sargeaunt's "Weapons."*) —F. R. B.

(2) There is a straw costume and skin mask in the Dublin Museum like those used in mourning in the South of Ireland to this day. It is almost identical with the festal dress of the Hussas (West African Frontier Force).—F. R. B.

(3) The totem was generally the head of some beast, or bird, wolf, horse, eagle. Compare the Standards of the Roman Legion.—F. R. B.

(4) The word Dolmen applied to tombs, a flat table stone resting on two or more, but not more than four, upright stone blocks.—F. R. B.

(5) The Ivernian is accustomed to defend his dwellings with a ditch and hedge of branches, stakes or wattle.—F. R. B.

(6) Compare the White Horse of Apollo as distinct from the White Horse of the Vikings. Compare the White Horse of Hanover, of the Berkshire Downs, and of the King's Regiment. —F. R. B.

make music with the harp. Now is heard in music the first clang of metal, and the soft note of bronze. Their trumpet is the straight metal horn, its shape possibly taken from the horn of the antelope and the elande, which they may have seen in their wanderings down the Mediterranean.

Their chariots lead the way, they come as fighters with a tribal formation. The women and children are in the middle, the flocks and herds behind.

THE GOIDAL—Gadhael, or Gael

700 B.C.

III. The mountain sheep are sweeter,
But the valley sheep are fatter,
We therefore deem it meeter
To carry off the latter.

We there, in strife bewildering
Spilt blood enough to swim in,
We orphaned many children,
And widowed many women.

The eagles and the ravens
We glutted with our foe-men,
The heroes and the cravens,
The spearmen and the bowmen.

Ednyfed, King of Dyfed,
His head was borne before us :
His wine and beasts supplied our feasts,
And his overthrow, our chorus.—Peacock.

Next came the Gadhael or Goidal, a hardier race, rounder headed and of lighter colouring. They drive their predecessors back to the forest of the west and north. Their weapons are better, their military organisation more advanced. They are fiercer. They substitute in the place of the offerings of the fruits of the earth, a human victim.

The warriors march first, they have scouts ahead. The women and children are in the rear.

They bring with them the coracle [1] used as a shield for protection on land, and to cross rivers in the course of their march.

(1) These coracles are to be seen in use on the rivers of Wales to this day. The Romans noticed them and admired the swiftness with which they crossed the Severn and other rivers.—F. R. B.

THE BRYTHONS, or Britons

IV. Close in the track of the Goidal come the Brythons, who, with their iron lances and better formation, then wrest a settling ground from the Celts [1].

The Brythons' trumpet is curved like that of the Gael, but made of metal.

THE BELGÆ

About 170 B.C.

V. The last of the Celtic emigrants, the Belgae, quickly followed on the heels of the Brythons.

The Belgae became farmers or Boers, cunning in the management of cattle and sheep, and the growing of wheat, and well acquainted with the ploughing and manuring of the down land and meadows they found in Britain.

Their weapons, offensive and defensive, are much improved. They march on in military formation, cavalry [2] scouts leading and on the flank and rear. The chariots [3] in the van are supported by infantry, then come the women and children drawn in ox wagons, followed by the cattle, larger than those of the Ivernians.

They are grain growers and fond of flowers. The totem of the Belgae was the large grey horse renowned in many a story.

One of their principal cities was Venta Belgarum, afterwards called Winchester.

(1) Some of the marks on the Hills, attributed by historians to the desire of the Britons to keep off the attacks of the wolves, are by other writers supposed to be the mark of the first and last furrow of the cornfield on the side of the hill.—F. R. B.

(2) The wild dun horse was in Britain centuries before the coming of the Ivernian. Possibly the horse-eating and horse-taking man came after the reindeer hunter. The first use made of the horse in war is generally ascribed to the Ivernians, the more general use of cavalry and chariots to the Belgae, who is said to have brought with him the bay horse of North Africa.—F. R. B.

(3) The movements of their chariots and cavalry were much admired by Cæsar.—F. R. B.

COMMENTARY (A)

I. The men referred to in this scene are not entirely gregarious. They are solitary where and when food is scarce. Their tactics and movements resemble those of the beast pack and of birds, *e.g.*, starlings, cranes, swallows, and rooks. They fought with hand and foot, tooth and claw, and butted with the head.

Their weapons are the thumping stone [1], the hurling stick, the club of wood or bone.

Little if any effort was made in primitive times at defensive armour. Quickness of limb, the proximity of shelter, stealthiness of movement, the assimilation in clothing to earth, rock, tree trunks, or foliage, took its place. (*Compare quickness of Australian aboriginal to avoid missiles whether in the shape of knife, spear or cricket ball.*)

Music at this time consists in the drumming on the chest. (*Compare the gorilla and bigger apes.*) Clapping of hands, beating of sticks. Clash of wood, stone and hollow bone. The rhythmic beat of the foot on the ground. The shout of joy and of battle. The cry of anguish and the moan of pain.

II. The onlooker must remember that we are trying to picture in a few minutes developments and inventions that must have taken centuries to perfect; therefore, we can but sketch in outline the next advance made in the art of fighting in these Islands.

The stone is now fitted to handles, it is polished and shaped. The flint knife is used to cut. The hammer and hatchet are evolved [2]. The idea of piercing is taken from the horn of the stag and wild bull, slashing and stabbing from the tusk of the boar, striking from the stag and the horse. The club is polished and carved. The stick is used to throw a missile from a socket or

(1) The idea of thrusting and piercing seems to be of later origin than stunning. The Hottentots and some other Africans are still in the habit of butting with the head. Compare the French and Belgium *coup de tête*, *savate*, the Cornish slew, etc. The stone weapon had not in the earlier stages any handle, nor was it originally fashioned, but used as Mother Earth provided it. Then came the process of polishing, carving, fitting into handles and shaping. See flints and stone weapons in the British Museum.—F. R. B.

(2) The latest shape of the lumber man's axe in America is similar to some of the earliest forms. The Tasmanian wood-cutter is the most expert axeman for wood-cutting known in the world. His weapon also takes the bent adze shape common in our museums.—F. R. B.

groove [1]. (*Compare the Yorkshire arrow, throwing of the line from a fork stick, commonly used to this day in trolling for pike.*) Implements of agriculture and household use appear also in battle, such as the hatchet, plough, sickle, wooden dibble and goad.

Weapons are pointed with fish bone, flint and horn. The discovery of the bow necessitates the use of defences [2], such as the shield of wicker, of hide or of wood [3].

The earth is gradually cultivated. Beasts are tamed. The woman is now not invariably stunned and carried off, but becomes part of the household and a fighter for her man or her tribe. The conquered is not always killed, but kept or sold as a slave. Some progress is made in the arts—pottery, line ornament and colours are used. Music in addition to the howl of the man pack is provided by the drum, whether of parchment or of wood.

The flute of hollow bone, reed or willow [4]. (*Compare the willow pipe of Warwickshire schoolboys.*) The rattle of stone and wood and hollow marrow bone. Of this latter custom, traces may yet be found in the rough music meted out to the village wife-beater or the marrow bones and cleaver traditional with the butcher's apprentice [5].

Dances to express emotion or to tell a story or to teach a lesson come into the folk life [6].

(1) The sling was a very early weapon in all parts of the world. Its range is said to extend to 600 yds. The Balearic slingers whom the Romans counted the most skilful in its use were trained to shoot at a pole on the top of which their meal was placed, they were only allowed to have what they knocked down.—(*Sargeaunt's* "*Weapons*").—**F. R. B.**

(2) The origin of the bow has always been a puzzle to the Antiquarian. It may have come from the spring of the hide or sinew stretched in the path of the forest animal or beast. It may have come from a string tied to the antlers of the stag. It early plays a prominent part in primitive warfare. Sometimes fired between the feet, the archer lying on his back, but generally by the hand, it was made of bone, wood, whale-bone, horn, and later of metal. The American Indian can drive an arrow through a horse or buffalo. It was used by Egyptians, Greeks, Macedonians and Persians, especially by their charioteers, by the Romans, Byzantines, Parthians, Saracens, and by the Chinese and Mamelukes. (N.B.—It is interesting to note that the late Japanese Ambassador who saw the adoption in his country of the latest pattern of weapons, had himself fought with the bow and arrow in the political wars of Japan some 50 years ago.)—**F. R. B.**

(3) Vegetius c. 825 A.D. (translated by Caxton) writes that young soldiers should have "a shelde made of twigges, sumewhat runde, in maner of a gredyrn."—**C. ff.**

(4) I fancy that reed pipes and bones with a single split reed were known in England much earlier than we imagine: specimens have been found in Egypt in tombs over 3,000 years old, and the Phœnicians must have had them on board their ships when they traded in England.—**A. G. B.**

(5) To this day in Leadenhall Market similar musical honours are accorded to the butcher's apprentice on the occasion of his wedding.—**F. R. B.**

(6) Compare the stag dance still held at Abbots Bromley, the spear dance on the Welsh hills, the sword dance in the Highlands of Scotland, the buffalo dance of the Red Indians, etc. These dances had their origin in the desire to tell a story, to prepare for fighting or the chase. Compare the dance of the West African soldiers, or the New Zealand football team; Tom Sayers and the skipping rope; or in the desire to propitiate the ghost of the victim whether beast or man; or to express joy, worship and gratitude to the Life-Giver.—**F. R. B.**

The same implements are often used for war, agriculture and the chase. (Compare the Roman sword, the modern bayonet, the axe, billhook, glaive, scythe, etc.)—**F. R. B.**

With the Ivernians, we deal with the earliest men to leave their regular graves in Britain. They came it is supposed by sea to the south-west, and made the trade route running north-east across Britain, afterwards metalled by the Romans.

Their priests and bards wore white, emblematic of the sun's light and of perfect truth, the blue of heaven and the green of earth. The bards did not fight themselves, but acted as peacemakers, teachers and law-givers. The spear of bronze and sickle of gold. The use of metal in defensive armour.

Mark the progress in handicraft, cloth weaving and metal work [1]. They use the broad bladed spear of bronze [2], two javelins, the bow, and a hide-covered shield. The dagger, sword, hatchet of horn, of bone, bronze or flint, were also universally used. The shield was sometimes covered with small discs of metal.

III. The Goidals came across the Continent, the short voyage from the south-east, and bring with them improved weapons [3]. The fiercer warriors are tattooed (Scots). Their leaders wore the crested helm. The conquered are now made slaves and amalgamate with their conquerors. They come in clans. Black robed priests are in their ranks who dwell on islands and train specially selected youths in the use of weapons and the knowledge of witch lore. (*Compare the stories of Arthur, the Lady of the Lake and Cassius' description of Romans crossing into Anglesea.*)

Their war trumpet is the horn of the wild bull, akin to the Bavarian and Swiss horn of to-day, and their standards are the heads of beasts, birds or fishes.

Gallic warriors used Greek and Roman helmets, adding thereto horns and spikes.

(1) Note the considerable degree of civilisation shown by the recent discovery of water clocks of this period: thin bronze bowls pierced at the bottom, taking a definite time to fill and sink in water.—C. R. P.

(2) Compare assegai and broad-headed stabbing spear of Africa.—F. R. B.

(3) The Gaels worked bronze better than they did iron. The Romans were more successful in working iron, and very soon Roman steel dominated Gallic iron and bronze.—F. R. B.

INTRODUCTION (B)—THE ROMANS

"The Coming of the Disciplined Man"

Thou wast not made for lucre,
  For pleasure, nor for rest ;
Thou that art sprung from the war-god's loins,
  And hast tugged at the she-wolf's breast.
Thine, Roman, is the pilum :
  Roman, the sword is thine,
The even trench, the bristling mound,
  The legion's ordered line ;
And thine the wheels of triumph,
  Which with their laurelled train
Move slowly up the shouting streets
  To Jove's eternal fane.—MACAULAY.

Dramatis Personae

JULIUS CÆSAR
LUBIENUS, *a military tribune*
CASWALLON, *King of the Britons*
LUGOTORIX, *battle leader to Caswallon*
CINGETORIX, CANILIUS, SEGORAX, TAXIMAGULUS } *Kings of the four districts of Kent*
ROMAN SOLDIERS
BRITISH WARRIORS
WOMEN
CHILDREN

Scene : A cornfield between Canterbury and Dover.

ENTER : Britons (Belgae and their allies) carrying corn sheaves with sickles in their hands. They leave the corn in stooks and all take cover.

ENTER : Two Roman horsemen (Gallic scouts). They see the corn and ride off to bring on the 7th Legion.

ENTER : In marching order, the 7th Legion. They take off their helmets and gather the corn. Some maniples mark out a camp, dig a ditch and begin to erect mounds of earth and facines.

Suddenly they are attacked by all the British host [1].

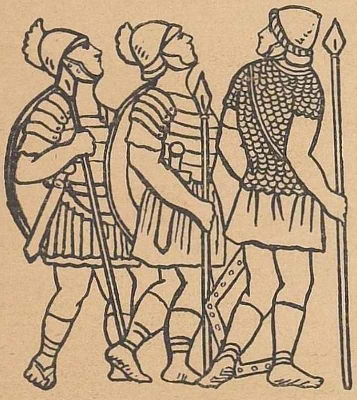
(1) The Romans generally hurled their spears when they were within from 10 to 20 paces of the foe. The rear rank threw their spears over the heads of the front rank. The second line of cohorts kept 200 ft. behind the first. The attack was generally delivered in lines of five deep.
—F. R. B.

They are nearly overwhelmed. Small parties form themselves into circles, the cohorts into a solid square and a *testudo* [1]; the legion into a hollow square. They are charged by the chariots [2] and horsemen, and harassed by the war dogs of Britain. They remain unbroken until the 10th Legion with Cæsar himself comes on at the double, forms line of battle and enables the 7th Legion to retire through the intervals in its line.

Both sides draw off the field, the Britons shouting their war cry "Coel," the women kneeling over the dead chiefs.

COMMENTARY—The Romans

Cæsar was hampered by the fact that he had few of his Gallic mounted auxiliaries with him. His troops were taken by surprise and but for their steadiness must have met with disaster.



Roman Soldiers from the Trajan Column, A.D. 114.

From that moment Britons were enrolled for foreign service in the auxiliary cohorts, and the process began which took from Briton her best warriors, her gold and her corn, and gave her in exchange a measure of civilisation with a system of law, architecture, peace and sanitation, but also an accompanying initiation into the luxury and vices of Imperial Rome [3].

The Roman legions up to the time of Trajan were

(1) The testudo saved Julian from the German cavalry at Strasburg 367, and turned defeat into victory. It was more often used in siege operations to keep off the darts and missiles of the defenders, and also to assist the storming party to scale the walls by running over the shields.
(*Oman's "Art of War"*)—F. R. B.

(2) The British chariots usually contain six soldiers, exclusive of the driver ; these spring off and fight. When too heavily pressed they mount the chariots and gallop away.—F. R. B.

(3) It is interesting to note that our measurements would appear to have been derived from the spaces occupied by the various frontages used by the legions, as follows :—

1 rod or pole	=	the marching front of a century.
1 chain	=	the marching front of a cohort.
1 cable	=	the cable for tying up the horses of an alæ.
1 furlong	=	the battle front of a cohort, or 220 yards.
1 mile	=	the battle front of one legion, or 1,760 yards.—O. V.

probably the most completely organised and efficient troops the world has ever known; they were a combination of strength and flexibility, of discipline, courage and endurance that has never been surpassed. Their battle, their marches, the weight they carried, their versatility, whether they were employed as sailors or soldiers, engineers, labourers or builders of fortified cities, have been the theme of many a text-book. Military science had little to add to their infantry tactics till the use of firearms became prevalent: and their campaigns still serve as models for generals and ministers of war [1]. Some modern failures in warfare have been due to a neglect of what they considered the first principles of strategy. Relying chiefly on their infantry they performed feats which have puzzled other armies to equal, though using foot, horse, and shot combined.

Armed with the *pilum* or javelin, short sword and shield, the Romans originated a method of fighting which could only be employed when the individual soldier was a trained fighter of exceptional skill and courage.

They managed to use the force of a mass of armed men, and at the same time to give free play to the individual. They never relied on mere dead weight, though they used what weight they had to the full.

They always sought to attack down hill, and advancing to within 10 to 20 paces, they hurled their spears, and rushed in to finish their work with short swords. (*Compare the English platoon firing at Fontenoy.*)

Note that their efficiency began to wane when the luxury and corruption of the later Empire set in.

What they would have done with cavalry, whether they would have relied on it to the extent of their successors, must remain an interesting problem; it may be doubted whether cavalry would have assumed the importance it did if the legionary had remained the splendid soldier that he was in the time of Scipio and Cæsar.

The Roman legions and their officers administered provinces, looked after the financial and political

(1) It is to be noted that the well-known wedge formation was that adopted by the Roman in the earlier wars of the Republic.—O. V.

Roman Standards, Helmet, Shield, Sword and Pilums.

organization, the agricultural and commercial development of the country. The one thing they left alone as much as possible was the religious life and thought of the natives.

(*Note the saying of these wonderful fighters, that no country is ever completely conquered by war* [*Tacitus*]. *Compare the proverb of Napoleon and Talleyrand that "You can do everything with bayonets except sit on them," and Kruger's favourite old maxim that "He who wields the spade rules the land"* [1]. *"To him who can wield the spade is dominion given."*)

The Pilum. "The pen that wrote 'Empire' across the face of the world." Observe the long iron head and socket made it available for guarding as well as thrusting. The weight of the *pilum* is stated by some authorities to have been two and a half pounds, and its length six and a half feet. (*Compare weight of modern lance.*)

The short sword, 22 inches long, was worn on the right side, otherwise the shield worn on the left would prevent its being drawn quickly. The use of the short sword for cutting and thrusting pre-supposes a considerable amount of courage and skill. When the morale of the Roman legions declined they had no longer the same liking for cold steel at close quarters. This tradition of the short sword was preserved among the Welsh, and its practice was prominent in the Hundred Years' War. (*Compare the use of the bayonet in the hands of the British soldier.*)

The cuirass of the Greeks and Romans was the predecessor of the plate armour of the middle ages. (*Compare the golden breastplates of the Celtic kings in the Dublin Museum.*)

(1) Ares or Mars, the God of War, was originally, for the early Romans, the God of Agriculture. This confirms the theory that Rome owed her position as Mistress of the World, to the fact that she started as an agricultural people, that her wars were at first defensive, and that they took only one-third of the conquered land to themselves, leaving two-thirds to the original possessor—compare the History of the English (*Professor Geddes*).—F R. B.

Among their defensive armour we find the helmet, cuirass, and padded or leather tunic. Helmets often had a nose guard. Helmet of leather with boars' tusks were used by Ulysses.

The Roman cuirass, fitted exactly to the body, came into use under the Emperors, and was affected chiefly by cavalry [1].

The Greek phalanx [2] was usually 16 deep, numbering from 200 to 1,600 men ; the latter is the probable number when they were worsted by the Romans at Pydna ; they were armed with a pike called sarissa, 21 to 24 feet long.

The ten rear ranks of the phalanx carried their pikes over the heads of the men in front of them, this affording some protection against missiles. The Greek wore greaves, his whole training tending to make the heavy armed fighter less mobile than the Roman (only the Roman of the later Empire took to greaves). The Roman with superior quickness when he met the phalanx was able to surround it, and attack it in flank and rear. What the phalanx would have done in these circumstances under Alexander must remain a matter of speculation.

In the time of the Romans and Greeks, the infantry had the upper hand of the cavalry : in mediaeval times the situation was reversed. From the accounts of their warfare the Roman and Greek infantry were superior to that of mediaeval Europe. (*Compare Scipio's tactics at the battle of Zama and Hannibal's use of Cavalry.*)

The Romans had fewer officers in what we should consider the commissioned ranks, the *legatus*, the *tribune*, the centurion, and the *optio*.

The legionaries were well able to fight on ships. (*Compare parallel instances in modern times ; Blake was a cavalry officer before he became an admiral.*)

(1) The Roman body-armour that was most practical was formed of horizontal "lames" or bands encircling the body, and probably riveted on to a leather or linen foundation. The cuirass moulded to the form of the torse can only have been used for ceremonial purposes on account of its rigidity and discomfort in wearing.—C. ff.

(2) The phalanx was only adapted for level ground, an attack on broken ground was fatal to it, and once broken, the long spears were a danger rather than a protection to their bearers.—C. R. P.

The Romans did not use artillery[1] to any great extent except in siege or defensive operations.

Notice the use of dogs by the Roman and Briton. A kind of British mastiff was much used in all the legions for the purpose of war. They dressed them in coats of mail. They also tied port fires to their backs and sent them into the midst of their foes to set fire to their huts and stockades. They used them as sentinels, but did not arrive at Major Richardson's latest development of using them as first aid to the wounded. Dogs have been used for warfare in all ages, sometimes in the fighting line (*see Assyrian*, *Egyptian*, *Greek*, *Roman*, *Persian*, *Thibetan*, *Indian*, *and American records*). Napoleon sent for them in his Egyptian campaign, to be of service as scouts. In the United States, Manchuria, and recently in Morocco, they have figured as skirmishers and sentries. They are employed in these capacities and also in finding and giving first aid to the wounded in most armies except our own. Those used in the block-house operations in South Africa were, so to speak, amateur dogs, not trained war dogs, consequently their usefulness was restricted chiefly to sentry duty.

Roman Trumpeter with Bucina (Trajan Column).

The signals for battle were given first by the horn (*cornu*) at the command of the General, a survival of primitive warfare, then taken up by the straight trumpet (*tuba*). The bugle (*bucina*)[2] was used to sound réveillé, noon and nightfall.

The weight the Romans carried, exclusive of arms and armour, must have reached from 30 to 45 lbs. One day's rations of food weighed probably 2 to 3 lbs. Sometimes they carried rations for 17 days; the ration was coarse flour or unground grain. They carried spades, axes, baskets, clothing, sickles, cords,

(1) In the Bible artillery is used to signify bow and arrow, and this was the usual meaning of the term before cannon became common.—J. F.

(2) Buccina was used by the Romans for ordinary signals and for arranging the watches, and is mentioned by Livius, Lucanus and Tacitus. Almost the earliest mention of musical instruments is by Moses in Numbers x. 2: "Make thee two trumpets of silver: of a whole piece shalt thou make them; that thou mayest use them for the calling of the assembly, and for the journeyings of the camps."—A. G. B.

cooking vessels. These were done up in a bundle (*sarcina*) carried on a forked pole (*furca*).

In modern times a four days' ration is counted as much as a soldier can carry. During the Peninsula War the British troops had generally consumed their four days' rations by the end of the first or second day. The French acted with more foresight in this matter. (*See Napier on the march of Crauford's Light Division to Talavera.*)

Cæsar paid his legionaries about £8 per year.

The step 2½ ft. was half pace (*passus*) ; an average day's march was from 15 to 20 miles. They usually marched for two days and then rested a day in camp.

Roman Soldier carrying his "Kit." (Trajan Column.)

They were kept on service from the age of 17 to 46, and were considered veterans from 52 to 67 [1]. "*Ventum est ad triarios*" was a proverb meaning that the issue rested for decision with the veterans, the cunning fighters, who were regarded as the steadiest and most efficient part of the legion.

About 4,800 was the number of the legions, divided into ten cohorts, each cohort consisting of three maniples, and each maniple of two centuries—*i.e.*, about 120 men. To each legion generally were attached about 300 cavalry. Cunedda's retinue on the Wall was 900 horse. The retinue of chiefs slain at Gododin (Cattraeth) was 300, three escaping.

Each legion had its eagle, each cohort its signum, each maniple its standard, and the commander of the legion his vexillum, white with his name usually in red letters.

The origin of the name "Maniple" and their standard is derived from its meaning—"a handful of grass, heather or other herbage, gathered and tied to the head of the lance" (*compare custom of the Scottish clans*). The tuft of grass was at an early date replaced by a hand, and hands appear on some of the standards right, left, open,

(1) The Republican armies kept the man liable to service very late, but under the Empire the ages 52 to 67 for veterans on service are too high. They were discharged with pension or donation much earlier.—C. W. C. O.

with two fingers extended, or with one. (*Compare the use of the hands for benediction in the ceremonial of most religions, and also for averting the evil eye.*)

Their *plutei* or screens made of wicker and hide on wheels, their vineae or movable shelter huts, *musculi* or mauleets, their ram, their catapults or *balista*, their cross-bow or *scorpio*, were too heavy and too expensive to follow their rapid marches. Their slingers and archers and light cavalry usually fought on the wings (*alae*).

A *balista* throwing 135 lbs. shot would weigh 200 lbs. A modern mortar weighing 40 lbs. can throw a shell of 120 lbs. (*Judson*).[1]

For siege operations the sign of the ram displaced the eagle; the ram is still to be seen on the handle of the sword carried by the Municipal guard in Rome.

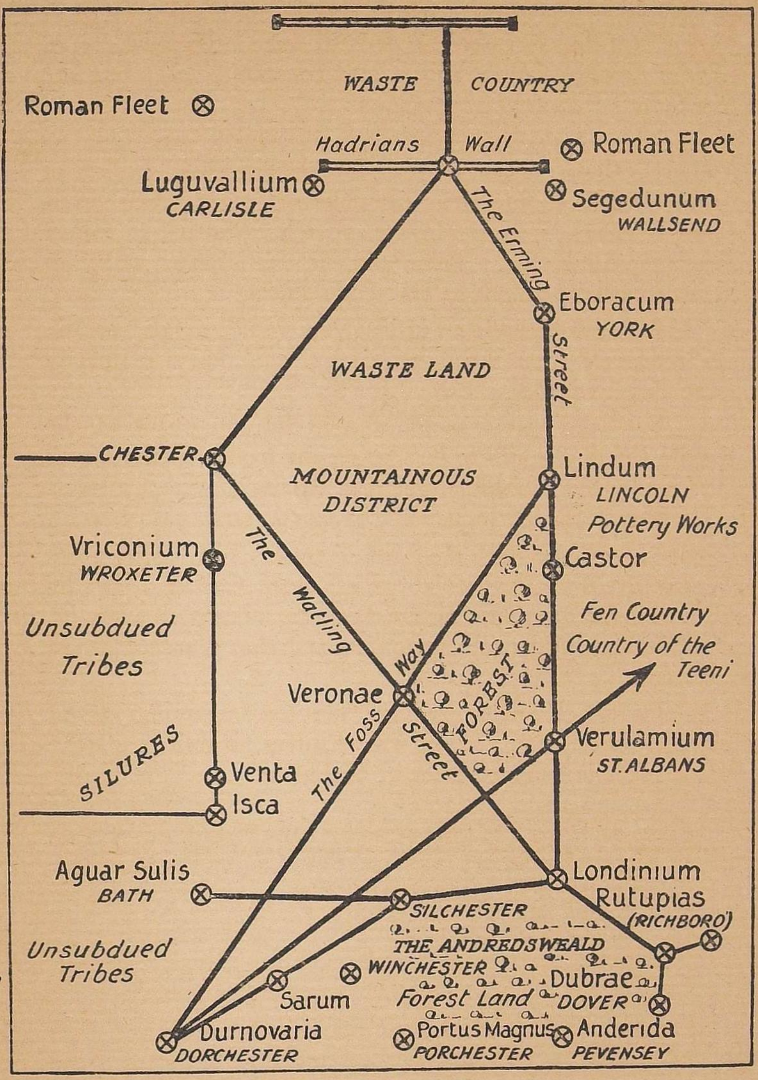
The Imperial Eagles of Napoleon were copied from their victorious ancestors of the legion. The Gallic cock also comes from the standard of a Roman Cohort. To the Romans we owe, so tradition says, the dragon as a banner for Wessex, Wales, for Pembroke, and the Warden of the Marches.

To the Romans we also owe the beginning of the English fortifications of our walled towns, as well as all the good roads in England prior to Macadam.

(1) Leonardo da Vinci in his *Il codice Atlantico* gives working drawings for siege balistae and also for *trebuchets* or siege catapults. Napoleon III. experimented with a *trebuchet* at Vincennes. It threw a 24 Lb. shot nearly 200 yards.—(See *Etudes sur l'Artillerie*, Nap. III., vol. ii. p. 40).—C. ff.

(1) The mortars used in England a few years back were :—

13 in.	weighing	36 cwt.,	weight of shell	200 lbs.
10 in.	„	18 cwt.,	„ „	93 lbs.
8 in.	„	9 cwt.,	„ „	47 lbs.—A. J. H.



The Four Principal Roman Lines of Communication in Britain :—

(1) The Erming Street—London to York (Eboracum) *viâ* Lincoln.

(2) The Watling Street—The continuation of the Edgware Road in London ; it started at Dover and Hythe, crossed the Thames at West Minster, going direct to Chester (Deva) then to Wroxeter (Uriconium).

(3) The Foss Way—Ran from Devonshire to Lincoln.

(4) The Ickneild Way—From Winchester (Venta Belgarum), through Silchester (Calleva), across Britain to Norfolk (the land of the Teeni).

In the South the Romans were baffled by the Andredsweald, which formed a convenient cover for the enemy.—H. C.

Roman tactics, which influenced but slightly the Saxons, remained a fighting tradition among the Scots and Welsh, and were a force in shaping the development introduced by Edward I. and Henry V., who learnt their lessons in the lands that had produced Wallace and Bruce, Llewellyn and Owen Glendower. [*Note.—Professor Oman and other authorities dispute this statement.*—Ed.]

We shall find the influence of the Roman science of war cropping up again when the Danes and Normans and other fighters from the west came in contact with Italy, Byzantium, and the east, especially during the Crusades.

The Wall of Severus was the strongest military work ever done by the Romans on any frontier, and was also supported by fleets[1].

(1) There was always a "*classis britannicus*," and there were naval cohorts, undoubtedly with ships, quartered at each end of the Northumbrian Wall. The "*Notitia*" and inscriptions mention "*cohors, cælia classica*" and others in this region.—C. W. C. O.

INTRODUCTION (C)

THE DEDICATION OF THE BOY TO THE SERVICE OF HIS RACE IN PEACE AND WAR.

Also we will make promise, so long as the blood endures
I shall know that your good is mine : ye shall feel that my strength is yours,
In the day of Armageddon at the last great fight of all
That our house stand together and the pillars do not fall.—KIPLING.

Dramatis Personae

THE KING, PRIESTS, CHIEFTAINS, MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The mark of a priest, dedicated to the service of either the Christian God or a pagan god was the tonsure, in which the hair was cut from the front part of the head. So when a boy was to be dedicated to service he took comb and scissors in his hand and offered them to the Chief of his clan, reciting his claim " by kin and descent " to belong to the clan.

Thereupon the Avoucher was called upon to endorse the claim. This done, the Chief took the comb and scissors and cuts the boy's hair round the forehead and ears, thus signifying that henceforth the boy is dedicated to the service of the clan through him, the Chief.

Next, the Chief gave the boy a gift of certain things necessary to a free man—first and foremost his weapons, sword, bow, and spear [1]; next a certain number of cattle in the common herd and certain rights in the common ploughlands, enough to support the lad during the years of his training. Then the lad was given over to the Avenger of the clan to be trained in the use of his weapons [2].

(1) Law of Howell Dda.—O. V.
(2) See Triads in "British Bards."—F. R. B.

COMMENTARY—On the Dedication of the Boy

In the ancient laws of Wales and in the old Arthurian romances, we have preserved to us the secret of the tenacity of the Welsh and Scottish resistance in the law which said that when a boy was fourteen years of age his father had to take him to the Chief, and there leave him to be trained in all that went to make a man in those days[1]. We have collected evidence that a similar law obtained amongst the Angles and the people of Scotland. It is the origin of that seven years of apprenticeship to a trade which is, unfortunately, now dying out amongst our workmen.

After that, he was taught through these seven years of his training to do all that went to make a living. He was taught to plough and sow, to reap and thresh, to tend cattle and sheep and horses. But over all and always he was taught and practised in raids and war.

He was inured to long marches and open bivouacs in all weathers. He was to have but one meal a day, and that in the evening, though he might take as much as he could carry in his hand and eat as he went when he marched next morning. And ever and for ever he was taught that there is only one honourable death for him—to die in battle for his country. Any other death was called a cow's death in the straw, and was reckoned a dishonour and a disgrace to be escaped at all costs. No odds were to daunt him. If he failed in one attack he was only to draw off swiftly and watch for the earliest opportunity of delivering another blow. Tireless activity, unsleeping vigilance, never-resting readiness to attack again, these were the base on which the boy was to form all his practice of war.

And when, at the end of seven years of training, for the last three years of which he took part in special raids on the nearest enemies, the lad was proved a fit and proper man, he was then passed back to take his place in the tribe as an added strength to it, fit to earn a living and fit to

(1) This episode compares well with the training of the Spartan youths, and also with that of the Zulus and Swazis, and other African tribes of to-day. An endeavour is now being made to make the Scouts' training do a similar duty for the rising generation.—**R. S. S. B.-P.**

defend it. The name for the youth during his training was "*gwas.*" It was then the equivalent of the English word "*cnicht.*" But, with the passing of Welsh tribal training, the word has lost the military part of its connotation, and now means only a servant. Archbishop Peckham recognised clearly what a power these youths-in-training were when he advised Edward I that while they existed, no foe could ever hold their country down.

We show the dedication of a boy into the body of the tribe.

Conferring Knighthood 13th Century,
Brit. Mus. Cott. Nero D. 1.

EPISODE 1.—ARTHUR AT THE BATTLE OF BADON

(Circa 520)

(The use of moral help in battle)

"Where all the historians differ let us call it legend and grant it none the less useful for that."

Dramatis Personae

King Arthur
Christian Kings
Kings of Scots and Saxons
Merlin
Gildas
Knights and Queens

Scene: The field at the foot of Mount Aconet ("Mons Badonic," now Aconbury in Herefordshire). A cromlech in foreground. On cromlech a shield, a blade spear, and a dragon-helm. Time, morning of the third day of the great battle of Mount Aconet ("Mount Badon").

Arthur standing by the cromlech. Gildas praying by the cross. (Enter : Merlin.)

Merlin : "What say the gods?"

Arthur : "The gods have made no sign."

Merlin : "Arthur, I fear for thee. For two days have we battled to our utmost spear and still the Picts and Angles roar us back. Will the kings follow thee?"

Arthur : "What hope have they but me? I give my life for them. I still am Arthur in the trust of men."

Merlin : "True, but these Christians will not trust thy gods. See! Here come their kings."

(Enter the Christian Kings.)

Arthur : "Here too come they that are no mimping Christians. Gods be thanked!"

(Enter Kings of the Scots and Saxons.)

Gildas (running up) : "Hail! Arthur."

Arthur: "Nephew, what omen hast thou seen?"

Gildas: "Omens I leave to pagans and their priests. All night I knelt and prayed, imploring Christ for Britain."

Merlin: "Just on the dawn. Out with it, Christian."

Gildas: "Just on the dawn the vision came to me. I saw the Emperor. I saw our host climb storming up the hill, slaying like fire. At thy side the crowned Christ went with thee guarding thy unhelmed head with His white hand. Hail! Arthur. Emperor, Hail!"

All the Kings: "Hail Champion of the Cross! Hail Emperor! and lead us to the fight."

Arthur: "How could thy Christ give me the victory, that have denied Him ever?"

Gildas: "He gave His life for them that slew Him and denied Him."

Arthur: "Ah! that was noble. I will bear His sign."

(Wounded king tears bandage off his arm and smears Arthur's shield with a red cross from his blood.)

Merlin: "Take thou the word and go; away! Rush on."

Chorus of Kings: "Lead us, Arthur. For Britain! For the Cross, the white Christ's sign for victory!"

(They rush on the foe, return in a triumphant procession. Arthur carried by knights seated on the Round Table, with triumphant chant. Train of captured kings and queens and spoil.)

The banner shown above gives the fabulous Arms of King Arthur from a Tudor MS. in the College of Arms. Green, a silver cross, in the cantle the figure of the Virgin and Child; quarterly with, gules, three golden crowns; the banner surmounted of a crown. The staff supported by a bull with a golden crown about his neck, and two others on his shoulder. The following extract is from Stowe MS. 662. "Arthur who began his reign in A° Dxvj and in his seige of ye Mount of Bathe bore ye figure of ye Blessed Vergin in his banner, at which time he made a great slaughter of his enemies. [W. Malmesb. de gestis Regum, lib i. f. 4a.]"—A. T. C.

EPISODE 2.—ALFRED AT THE BATTLE OF ASHDOWN

(871)

(The use of initiative in varying a settled plan of attack)

THE SONG OF THE DANES.

"Outlaw and free thief,
My kinsfolk have left me,
And no kinsfolk need I
Till kinsfolk shall need me.
My sword is my father,
My shield is my mother,
My ship is my sister,
My horse is my brother."—C. KINGSLEY.

THE REPLY OF KING ALFRED.

"Keep ye the law; be swift in all obedience—
Clear the land of Evil: drive the road and bridge the ford.
Make ye sure to each his own
That he reap where he hath sown:
By the Peace among our Peoples let men know we serve the Lord!"
—KIPLING.

Dramatis Personae

KING ALFRED
QUEEN EANSWITHA
ETHELRED
ETHELNOTH
THE QUEEN'S LADIES
EARLS AND ELDERMEN
MONKS, NUNS, DANES, AND SAXONS

Scene. Saxon hunt across the Arena.

ENTER the Danes who busy themselves with fortifying two stockades. They bring in captured nuns, monks [1], and cattle. Round the emblem of Odin war maidens dance and sing. RE-ENTER the Saxon hunting party; they are pursued by some Danes, and take refuge with the Saxon army, who enter, headed by Alfred. The priests sing a litany, praying for deliverance from the Danes, answered by the war chant of the Danish camp.

Alfred's Jewel

(1) I doubt if the Danes would have troubled to keep captured monks alive.
—C. R. P.

The Death Song of Ragnar Lodbrok :—[1]

Hjuggum vér med Hjörvi !	Hew'd we with the Hanger !
Hitt var ei fyrir laungu	Hard upon the time 'twas
er á Gautlandi Gengum	when in Gothlandia Going
at Grafvitnis mordi	to Give death to the serpent
THá fengum vér THóru	Then obtained we Thora
THadan hétu mik fyrdar	Thence have warriors called me
thá er Lyngál um Lagda'k	the Ling-eel since I Laid low
Lodbrok : at thví vigi	Lodbrok : at that carnage
Stakk ek á Stordar-lykkju	Stuck I the Stealthy monster
Stáli bjartra mála.	With Steel of finest temper.

Ethelred : " Rede ! Rede ! (Earls and Eldermen gather to the King.) Councillors ! Yonder are the heathen host. What way shall we fight them then ? "

1st Earl : "They build them breastworks. Let us build them too ; let them attack and learn we are no fools."

All the Earls and Eldermen : " Yea, yea, breastworks ! Let the heathen attack ! "

The King : "See ye that they are ranked in two hosts ! The King hath one, the two Earls Sitric, sire and son, have the other. What rede ye on that ? "

2nd Earl : " Divide our host. Stake thou a field with half the host against their King. Let Etheling Alfred stake the other half against the Earls."

All the Earls and Eldermen : " Yea ! Yea ! " (Striking their shields with their spears.)

The King : " Plant my standard yonder, and begin."[2]

(Leads back, leaving Alfred and half the host. Troops begin to go off in parties, and they wattle light logs and willows together, and begin to stake their fronts.)

Suddenly great battle clamour heard off left. On comes Danish host in two battles, that of King Bagsac,

(1) The heroic verse of the Skalds was always alliterative, and among the older English poets this form exists as late as "The Vision of Piers Plowman," contemporary with Chaucer.
—(*Tovey.*)—F. R. B.

(2) From Stowe MS. 662. "Asser Menevensis also tells us y[t] King Alfred had an Ensigne which he tooke from y[e] Pagan Danes called Reofan, id est, a Raven, which was wrought by y[e] three sisters of Hinguar and Hubba, daughters of Lodobroch : and y[t] n every battell where they had y[e] victory as a prognostick thereof, y[e] representation of a raven did appeare fluttering in y[e] midst of it, but when they were vanquish't it hung downe and moved not at all. [Asser Menev. in A[o] 872] "
—A. T. C.

and with two Sitrics, Kings of Dublin, opposite Alfred with two banners.

Alfred: "Earls! Churls! Eldermen! Why wait we till they rush us as a whirlwind from the field? The true defence is resolute attack. Speed, Ethelnoth, and pray the King fall on!"

Ethelnoth: "The King is kneeling at the Mass. He will not come. He will not leave the Mass for fear that God leave him."

Monk: "God first, man after: wait till he hath prayed."

Alfred: "Time will not wait, and if we fight not now none will be left to pray. Come, follow me." They charge the Danes with cries of "Out, out, Holy Cross!"

Alfred leads the charge, the Danes move out to meet it. The two hosts meet by the stunted thorn. Presently, Alfred is winning, when King Bagsac brings the other half of the Danes, to take him in the flank. The whole of King Ethelred's men charge forward and catch King Bagsac's host in the flank. The whole host of Danes gives way and is driven off, leaving its king and princes dead on the field.

Angles return bearing Alfred on their shields. Then Alfred speaks:

Alfred: "Thanks be to God their army has not broken up the English kin. Well have ye done, but there is yet much to do. The people must be taught that they be wise and trained that they may be strong. Now let the fyrd disperse to sow and reap, the thegns and fighting men to watch the foe, keep ye well trained and exercised in arms.

"In no wise should man desire a soft life if he careth for any worship here or hereafter. Power comes to whom power is due. Power is service. We must have forts and ships, horses and better arms. Then in your homes fashion ye better spears, axes, and coats of mail, new swords and ships, and fortify the towns.

"If it were God's pleasure that the words I speak
were my last words, I'd leave them legacy to England.
There's your defence, the Sea, look to your ships.
"Back now to your homes, and when the stillness
comes forget not to thank the Lord that we have
saved the land."

(Athelstan's Triumph.)

"Not making his high place the lawless perch
Of wing'd ambitions, nor a vantage-ground
For pleasure: but thro' all this tract of years
Wearing the white flower of a blameless life."—TENNYSON.

COMMENTARY—on Alfred

"He is a nithing who will not learn to serve."
—BARKER'S "ALFRED."

Alfred opposed the Danes in larger and swifter ships "not as their own ships, but designed as he thought best to build them." With these he drove them from the sea, and his successors, Athelstan and Edgar, kept up fleets in the Channel and the North Sea, and had their regular spring and autumn manœuvres. He fortified towns [1] and curbed the Vikings on the rivers which they invaded with burhs [2] (burghs) and fortified bridge-heads.

He used the here, as organised by the Danes, to supplement the militia of the fyrd who were originally called out by the king after consultation with the folk-mote. The pressing need was education and military training. He, therefore, rebuilt the churches and monasteries, organised schools at Oxford, Winchester, and elsewhere, instituted manœuvres for the soldiers and sailors. "All this while he contemplated high things in his adversity."

The Danes' desire to settle in the land and take the Anglo-Saxon king for father and lord was the result of

(1) It is easy to see how these fortified free towns and the independent municipalities became bulwarks of freedom in our own land and on the continent, with their cnichtengilds, and their system of voluntary or compulsory universal service. The free cities of Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands have citizen armies of their own. When trained and properly led they are generally more than a match for the mercenaries. Milan, for instance, could put 2,000 mounted men-at-arms in the field. Later on we shall find the free town taking the king of some larger state for its lord, repeating the process of the early days of feudalism.—F. R. B.

(2) Edward the Elder, Alfred's successor, was the great "burh" builder. The precise type of fortified place signified is still a subject of dispute, but burhs are not to be confused with the moated mounts of the time of the Norman Conquest.—C. R. P.

Alfred's successful policy, and at once gave him the chance of retaliating should they raid their Saxon neighbours.

Since the last Episode, Charlemagne, the protector of Egbert, has set his stamp on Western Europe and has revived to a certain extent the homogenity of the Western Roman Empire. His influence on warfare tended to develop the use of more complete armour, of cavalry hitherto little used by the Franks, and of fortified burhs. Very useful did the builders of the towns find the old Roman walls.

The Danes had come down from the north in ships holding 60 or 100 men with 10 or 16 rowers on each side. They wore the helmet and byrnie. They carried shields of metal and of hide, a long lance, a bow, a sword, and, above all, the long two-handed axe afterwards famous at Hastings in the hands of the Saxons. They came as war-bands of raiders, no compact tribe or nations.

They rode horses from place to place on their raids, though at first they did not fight on horseback.

Horses were necessary to keep up with them on their raids. The Frank was now trained to fight on horseback, though he was originally an infantry soldier. The Saxon, in spite of Alfred's appeals, would not take to the use of the horse and the bow in battle, though he copied the Danes in the matter of armour and the fortified burh.

Saxon Warrior wearing Leather Cuirass. Cott. MS. Cleop. C. VIII. Brit. Mus.

Anglo-Saxon Slinger, from a Psalter in the Boulogne Library.

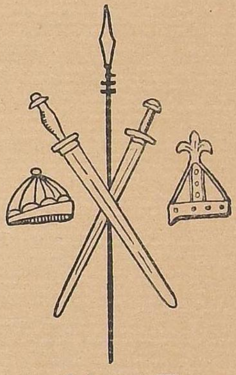
Entrenchments fortified with fosse and iron-shod stakes on the field of battle are new developments for the Saxon and Frank.

The Saxon and Teuton now wore the helmet, and the cuirass called byrnie.

The axe was so much used by the Franks that it was called *Francisca.* It was not originally the favourite weapon of the Saxons. The Franks threw their axe, a one-hand hatchet, and this method the Saxons still used at Hastings, where they threw before them their axes and hammers at the Normans.

The Danish axe, which was also used at Hastings by the English, was a larger weapon, long handled and often double headed (bipennis), called the battle axe to distinguish it from the hatchet. It was King Stephen's favourite weapon.

At Roncesvalles the Basques fought with arrows, stones and slings against Roland and overwhelmed Charlemagne's paladins.


Saxon Helmets and Weapons, from MSS. in Brit. Mus.

The Franks added to the above leg armour and greaves, and used an iron lance, shield, sword, bow and 12 arrows, abandoning somewhat their native *Francisca* or throwing axes.

The Franks of Kloderig's time did not use bows and arrows. They used a barbed javelin which entangled the shield of their enemies and dragged it to the ground. (Compare the result of a cast of the Roman *Pilum.*)

The Anglo-Saxon use byrnie [1], shield and helmet, spear, sword (*spatha*), short dagger (*scramasax*), also the knife. Charles established counts with a beneficium or fief, that is, land held for service. The count had to bring his

(1) "No merchant shall export byrnies"—*i.e.*, coats of mail. "No man shall carry a weapon in his own district in time of peace. If a slave be found with a spear it shall be broken on his back." —Capitulary of Charlemagne, 779. Owing to the delicate nature of the fabric of interlinked mail but little of the early armour of this form survives. It is impossible to say with any certainty whether the "breastnet," the "hand-locked byrnie," or the "byrnie twisted with hands," mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon poem of Beowulf, refer to a defence of interlaced rings or simply describe a leather cuirass reinforced by rings and plates of metal.—C. ff.

mailed retainers mounted to the field. The king's ban [1] called out in addition the whole people, armed, for the most part, with any weapons they could pick up. This was the equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon fyrd. It proved inferior to the Danish *here* (host) [2].

In France, the value set on the mounted man and his vassalage to the local count gave feudalism an exaggerated turn which largely contributed to the English successes at Crecy and Poitiers, and ultimately paved the way for the French Revolution. The Anglo-Saxon government was freer, as behind the king was the folk-mote.

The comparative absence in England at this stage of the eques or horse soldier helped to preserve that freedom which the Saxon regards as his birthright, and made it harder for the feudal system to take root.

The change in Angleland and in Frankland thus brought about, resulted for the time being in the decay of the cheorl or peasant. An increase in military efficiency was, however, in France, and to a certain extent in England, purchased by a decrease of political freedom [3].

The coming of the Danes to England thus caused the reorganisation of the military force with changes in their equipment. It also hastened, as we have seen, the growth of feudalism.

These wars gave rise in Angleland and Frankland to the increased employment of the professional fighting man instead of the local levy. This brought home to the

(1) The ban remained in France in force till Louis XIV. in 1714 abolished it in favour of conscription. Charles VIII. discarded the use of the feudal host towards the end of the fifteenth century (1a).—F. R. B.

(1a) In 1445 Charles VII. of France disbanded his army and organised a standing army of cavalry which numbered 9,000 men. In 1488 he increased this number by 16,000 infantry, and the whole body was kept on a permanent footing and regularly paid.—C. ff.

(2) About A.D. 900, against the newly-formed Frankish cavalry, the Danes had to learn cavalry tactics. They used the kite-shaped shield, painted red, possibly copying this fashion from the Byzantine. They soon developed into expert horsemen who became renowned in Europe as Norman knights. When besieging Paris, 880, the Danes tried to fill up the ditch with clods of earth, trees, boughs, brushwood, cattle, sheep, and the bodies of their prisoners. Compare first rank of the attacking force at Badajos making bridge of themselves in death for the second rank to pass over (2a); also the use made of cattle by the Boers to break down fences and wire entanglements.—F. R. B.

(2a) The classic instance is that of the Russians under Suwarrow at Ismail.—J. F.

(3) Universal service, whether by conscription or voluntary, was the normal idea with which the tribe or nation started. Then comes modification under pressure of other business. We shall find different solutions to the problem arising as our story proceeds. In England there was too little of the professional fighter, in France too much. The smallness of the English standing army was due partly to the Saxon love of home and freedom. This does not matter when the individuals composing the nation are brave, strong, and active, and trained to arms, and ready to serve when called on by the state.—F. R. B.

English the need of a standing army as a central point and in part substitute for the half-armed fyrd and ban. It also revived the Roman practice of fortifying important posts.

The Counts and the Ducs and Eldermen were given a beneficium and rights in a district in order that they might organise it for war. They gradually became the grand seigneurs with many vassals and the higher and lesser justice, and resembled in state petty kings. The land held originally as a fief came to be regarded as their absolute property. The small freeholder unless he could keep a horse and suit of armour was in a fair way to become a villein or serf.

In England the cheol commended himself to the eorl or eolderman as his hlaford or overlord, and for the sake of protection against the invader he gave his lord certain rights as his freehold.

The strong hand of William forced the sub-tenant to recognise that he held the land from the king in chief and not from his local landlord. With the recognition of the nobility of service, came the establishment of the *gesith-cund*, the huscarles or *comitatus*, personal retainers of their King or Lord [1].

(1) The process may be summed up shortly : First, the war bands, or tribe and its leader ; the cheol, thegn, eorl and king ; then, the free man, thegn or gesith, eorl, eorlderman, king ; then, tenant, landlord, state ; the cnicht, thegn, gesith, huscarles, sergeant, miles, or knight in the early sense. The man-at-arms, esquire, was of thegn-right deemed worthy when he could come to the field in a helmet of gold, with a horse, sword, lance, shield, and hauberk to match.—F. R. B.

EPISODE 3.—HASTINGS

(Saturday, 14 Oct., 1066)

(The use of the ruse in battle; shot of infantry and shock of horse against infantry without shot or horse)

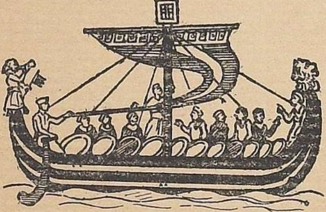
"Go to your work and be strong, halting not in your ways,
Baulking the end half-won for an instant dole of praise.
Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen,
Who are neither children nor Gods, but men in a world of men."
—(A Song of the English.)—KIPLING.

Dramatis Personae

DUKE WILLIAM OF NORMANDY
BISHOP ODO, *his brother*
ROBERT OF MORTAIN, *his half-brother*
TAILLEFER, *the minstrel*
TOUSTAIN THE WHITE
ALAN OF BRITANNY
ROGER OF MONTGOMERY
KING HAROLD
GURTH, LEOFWINE } *his brothers*
ABBOT AELFWIG OF WINCHESTER
EDITH OF THE SWAN'S NECK
KNIGHTS, MEN-AT-ARMS, HUSCARLES, ARCHERS, MONKS AND NUNS

Scene: [1] Apple tree at centre. Edith's well in the distance. Harold's army discovered at the back. Some of the English are drinking and carousing, some are putting the last touches to the wattle work and stakes before the stockade. The banners of the dragon of Wessex and the "fighting man" are displayed in the centre.

The Normans enter. Some are confessing to the Priests, some are listening to the Mass.



Norman Ship from Bayeux Tapestry.

The English are drawn up in three divisions, Harold's Huscarles in the centre.

[2] As William enters before mounting his horse he stumbles. A groan goes up from the host.

(1) "You must imagine some very aged and famous tree, perhaps a sacred tree in the days of heathendom."—(*Freeman*, "*Old English History*.")—E. E. D.

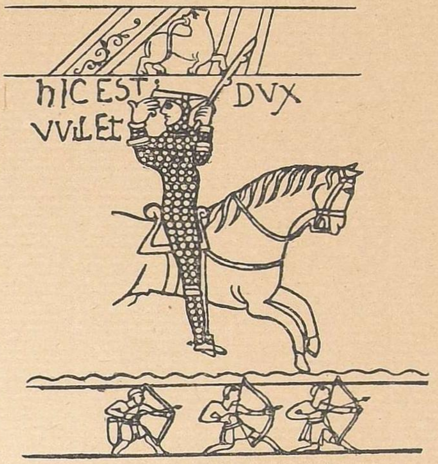
(2) The incident is inserted for stage effect, though it actually occurred at the landing on 29th September, more than two weeks earlier.—F. R. B.

Battle of Hastings

They cross themselves and mutter "An ill-omen."

William: "Not so." Shows his two hands full of English grass and earth. "Not so, Seisin, seisin."

The Normans laugh and accept the omen. They form up on opposite side of the field, archers [1] in front ranks, heavy infantry behind them, mounted knights in rear: all three divisions, centre and wings.



William the Conqueror at Hastings.
Bayeux Tapestry.

Leaders on both sides to and fro along their array encouraging their men [2]. Then William gives the word and his host moves forward.

Host: "Rou, Rou! Ha Rou!" [3] "Dex aide!"

The archers come within range and begin to shoot. Coming nearer they are swept back by a whirl of darts, spears, throwing-axes, and stone hammers.

The second line, the heavy infantry, then come on, pushing their charge to the very breastworks and

(1) The "balistantes" are mentioned in Guy of Amiens' account of the Battle of Hastings, but no crossbow is mentioned in Wace's "Roman de Rou," and it is strange that such a novel weapon should not have been represented on the Bayeux Tapestry. It came into general use as a military weapon in the twelfth century.—C. ff.

(2) "Now the host was marshalled in three parts. On the left were the Bretons and the Poitevins and men of Maine. Their captain was Alan of Britanny. On the right were all the hired men and adventurers of all kinds from France and Picardy and other places. These were led by Roger of Montgomery, a mighty man among the Normans. And in the midst of the host were the Normans themselves, led by the Duke himself. In each division were archers, and heavy-armed foot and horse. And in the centre of all rode Duke William. He rode on a noble horse given him by Alphonso, King of Galicia in Spain. Round his neck he wore the choicest of the relics on which he said that Harold had sworn, and in his hand he carried, not a sword or a spear, but a mace of iron. Close by him rode his brother, Bishop Odo; he was the son of the Duke's mother, Herleva, who after Duke Robert's death had married a knight named Herlwin. This Odo had the bishoprick of Bayeux given him when he was only about twelve years old, and was now quite a young man, and as fond of fighting as if he had not been a priest. He, too, like the Duke, had a mace of iron. . . . Hard by these two great ones rode William's other half-brother, Robert . . . to whom William had given the county of Mortain. . . . So the three brothers were near together, and close by them rode a knight called Toustain the White, who carried the banner which Pope Alexander had sent to the Duke."
—(*Freeman*, "*Old English History*.")—E. E. D.

(3) "Rou" was short for Rollo. To this day in Jersey the words "Ha Rou" are used in appealing to the law for protection.—F. R. B.

get to hand-play across the stakes and hurdles. The two-handled battle-axe used by Harold and his men played havoc in their ranks[1]. There they weaken, and while they waver, the singer Taillefer leads the Norman horse to the charge, playing with his sword and all chanting their battle song. He jumps his horse right through the hurdles.

Taillefer: "Come on! Come on! What do ye, sirs! Lay on! Lay on!"

After a while they waver and Taillefer still shouting, charges. The second line, the cavalry and their allies, the Flemings, come on singing, "Hop, hop, Willikin, hop, England is mine and thine." They burst through the breastwork, but Taillefer is slain, and the English repair the breach, with shouts.

English: "Out! Out! Holy Rood, Holy Rood!"[2]

The Norman left is broken and beaten back in wild ruin, pursued by the English, while the centre and right roll back in wavering disorder, crying out that William is slain. William bares his head and rides to and fro along the ranks.

William: "I live, I live! I'll win yet. The Saxons have no bows. Rally! Rally! We'll win! We'll win! Ha Rou! Dex aide!"

He charges the English right in flank and sweeps it from the field.

Taking some of his leaders aside, William bids them give the sign and cry for a feigned flight of his right wing. They ride along the rear and give the word. The Norman's right breaks back in well ordered flight. The English left breaks out after it. William wheels the Norman centre, charges the rushing English in flank, and sweeps them off the field.

(1) At Hastings a Saxon axeman is said to have cut off the head of a Norman horse at one blow. Compare the stroke of John the Wode, who hewed off a man's thigh through the cuirass with his axe, when fighting for the Dublin Danes against the Normans.—(*Oman's* "*Art of War*.")—F. R. B.

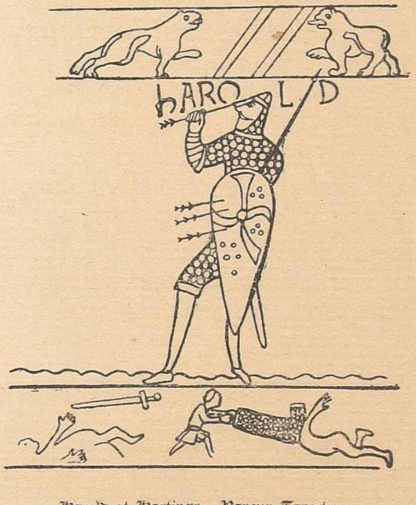
(2) Freeman says "Our men shouted 'God Almighty' and 'Holy Cross.'"—E. E. D.

William then leads a third general advance against the English. The archers and arbalesters, in squads, open a rain of shafts and bolts against the English. Then the knights charge mounted, only to be driven back. Then the archers shout again, followed by a charge of mounted knights as before, and so a third time repeated, till, at the fourth attempt, William bids the archers shoot high and especially at the standards [1].

Harold is shot in the eye by an arrow and falls. Round his dead body gather the last of the English, among them the monks of Winchester [2], wearing hauberks over their gowns. William kills Gurth single-handed, the Normans press through to the standard, and the day is won [3].

"One by one they fell around it as the archers laid them low;
Grimly dying, still unconquered, with their faces to the foe."—AYTOUN.

The flying English fyrd rush to the horses of the Earls tethered at the back, mount them, and fly. After the general attack, the mounted Normans hurl their lances at the English, some finding their way home, others quivering in the palisades.



Harold at Hastings. Bayeux Tapestry.

Suddenly the English retire. The Normans' Te Deum is heard in the distance. Norman and Saxon monks and women busy themselves among the wounded

(1) The standard from 1000 to 1300 was frequently carried in a waggon or high tower on wheels.—F. R. B.

(2) With their Abbot Aelfwig. Abbot Leofric of Peterborough was there too. He was wounded, but escaped to his abbey, where he died soon afterwards.—E. E. D.

(3) The defeat of the Saxons was heralded by the appearance of a comet, identical with Halley's Comet, now visible, June, 1910.—F. R. B.

and the dying. Edith of the Swan's Neck[1] finds Harold's body and offers its weight in gold to William. Mallet intercedes with William, who returns the gold for the need of the stricken Saxons. William retires to his tent, while Edith bears off the body of the king, the monks and nuns chanting a requiem.

COMMENTARY—Hastings

The supremacy of the horseman as fighter is established. That supremacy is not weakened until the time of Edward I. and the establishment of English infantry, the yeoman, and the craftsman.

As far as we have gone the leading points have been the Macedonian phalanx with their long pikes, the Romans with the resistless legions under Cæsar, reorganised by Trajan, and again reconstructed by Constantine. Then the Byzantine School from 400-1071, the date of the battle of Manzikert. We must notice that the destruction of the old Roman army under Valens by the Goth at Adrianople had prepared the way for the cavalry development worked out in Spain, Italy, and especially at Byzantium. The Byzantine school were more versatile than that of the west. They used infantry, cavalry, artillery, and siege craft, in any way they thought best suited to combat the varied armaments to which they were opposed. Their commissariat, their strategy, tactics and maps, and their diplomacy were one thousand years ahead of the west, where hard fighting generally took the place of science.

(1) "Gytha, the King's mother . . . craved the body of her son. She offered the Duke [by Osgod and Aethelric, two canons of Waltham who had followed the army] King Harold's weight in gold if she might have his body to bury at Waltham. But the Duke said 'Nay'; for that Harold was perjured and excommunicate, and might not be buried in holy ground. Now there was in the Norman army one William Mallet, a brave knight, who was in some way or other a kinsman or friend of King Harold's; so Duke William bade William Mallet take the body of his friend and bury it on the sea-coast, under a heap of stones, which men call a cairn. For Duke William said: 'He guarded the shore when living, let him guard it now that he is dead.' But no man could find the body: even Osgod and Aethelric who knew him well could not find it, for . . . it had been thrown aside when the bodies had been cleared away for William's tent to be pitched. But there was a lady called Edith, whom men for her beauty called Swanneshals, or the Swan's Neck, whom King Harold had loved in old times when he was Earl of the East Angles. Either she had followed the canons from Waltham or they went and fetched her. So Edith went and looked for the body of King Harold among the heaps of the slain English. And she knew him not by his face, which was all mangled so that no man could know him, but by a mark on his body. So that William Mallet and the canons took up the body of King Harold and buried it under a cairn on the rocks by Hastings. But after a while, when Duke William was crowned King of the English, his heart became milder, and he let men take up the body of King Harold from under the cairn and bury it in his own minster at Waltham."

—(*Freeman*, "*Old English History*," *pp*. 337–8.)—**E. E. D.**

Scale Armour.
From "Armour and Weapons"—ffoulkes.

We must notice, too, how the Byzantine Empire relied on native soldiers. In this connection comes to mind the later French proverb, "Point d'argent, point de Suisse."

Charlemagne, Alfred, Henry of Germany, all followed the methods laid down by Maurice and Leo in the military science of Byzantium, from A.D. 460 onwards.

Colours and badges, if we accept the badges of the household retainers and the red and blue cross on the surcoat of the fighting man, were not systematically adopted in the west till 1500. The Byzantine archer and light infantry carried a light mail shirt, shield, axe, bow and 40 arrows. *(Compare the English at Crecy.)* The usual order was infantry in the centre, cavalry on the flank and in reserve. The light troops when driven off usually retreated behind the centre. The line of battle was eight men deep. They copied the Romans in their attack by alternate lines.

The Byzantine did not allow the unwritten laws of Western chivalry to interfere with the business of fighting. They excel in the use of the ruse and the stratagem. When they abandoned their maxim that it was useless to pursue light troops unless you could drive them up against a rock, or other troops, or some obstacle to their flight, they suffered extinction as an army under Romanus Diogenes in 1071 at Manzikert.

The Byzantines trained their infantry to spring up behind the cavalryman, jump off and join in the mêlée on foot. *(Compare the charge of the Greys and the Gordons at Waterloo.)*

The Templars and the Hospitalers used horse-bowmen as William did at Hastings [1].

The Hauberk.
From "Armour and Weapons"—ffoulkes.

(1) The Russians used horse-bowmen at Leipsig, the Battle of the Nations, in 1813.—J. F.

NOTES ON ARMOUR AND WEAPONS

(Mail period, 1066-1277)

The chief item of defensive armour of this period was the hauberk or shirt-like coat of mail which, reaching to the knees, was slit front and back for convenience in riding. As this defence was loose in substance the whole weight was upon the shoulders, and therefore it was imperative that the armed man should ride, otherwise the armour would have been too cumbersome. It is difficult to-day to discover of what material the hauberk was made, but it seems certain that, among the wealthy at any rate, some form of interlaced chain armour was used. Others affected quilted defences of linen or leather, or simply applied plates or rings of metal to a woven or leather garment. The foot soldier wore simple padded or leather body armour, or else civilian dress with no extra defence. The headpiece was conical and in some cases was provided with a broad nasal or nose-guard which was riveted to the lower edge of the helmet. The helmet was kept in its place by laces which were tied round the neck. The shield was long and kite-shaped and was decorated with paintings of birds and animals or with simple geometrical patterns. The spur was formed of a simple "pryck" or point. The weapons in favour were the sword, which was broad-bladed for cutting only with short straight quillons, the lance with leaf-shaped point, the club or mace, and the short bow which was pulled to the breast in shooting, like the Turkish bow. "Balistantes" are mentioned by Guy of Amiens as forming part of the Norman army, but whether these were cross-bowmen as we understand the term or the workers of siege engines, it is impossible to say, as we have no pictorial records of that date to guide us in this respect. In all the other details of armour and weapons the Bayeux Tapestry, though crude in execution, is a most useful and valuable guide. A full-sized facsimile of the tapestry is exhibited in the Victoria and Albert Museum.—C. ff.

Norman Conquest
Eleventh Century—"Ringed and Trellised" Mail

EPISODE 4.—DUPPLIN MUIR

(12 August, 1332)

(The use of shot against a dismounted enemy without shot)

"Lay the proud usurpers low!
Tyrants fall in every foe!
Liberty's in every blow!
Let us do or die!"—Burns.

"Walled Townes, stored Arcenalls & Armouries, Goodly Races of Horses, Chariots of Warre, Elephants, Ordnance, Artillery, & the like: All this is but a Sheep in Lion's Skin, except the breed and disposition be stout and warlike. Nay, number itselfe in Armies importeth not much where the People is of weake courage: For (as Virgil saith) It never troubles a Wolfe, how many the sheepe be."

Dramatis Personae

Edward Baliol[1] Earl of Atholl[2] Earl of Angus[3] Sir Adam of Gordon[4] Sir Andrew Murray[5] Ralph, Lord Stafford[6] Thomas, Lord Wake[7] Sir Henry de Beaumont[8]	*Disinherited Knights*

(1) Edward Baliol, King of Scotland for eleven weeks in 1332; said to have died s.p. 1363, but apparently alive on 20 May, 1370.—A. T. C.

(2) David of Strathbogie, 11th Earl of Atholl; born at Newcastle-on-Tyne 1 February, 1309; killed at Kilblean 30 November, 1335, by a force under John Craig of Kildrummy; he married Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry de Beaumont, titular Earl of Buchan. She died about June, 1368.—A. T. C.

(3) Gilbert de Umfraville, 4th Earl of Angus, who succeeded in 1325, and died in 1381.—A. T. C.

(4) Sir Adam of Gordon, one of the leaders of the army at Halidon Hill, 19 July, 1333, where he is said, though doubtless incorrectly, to have been killed.—A. T. C.

(5) Sir Andrew Murray of Tullibardine contributed greatly to Baliol's victory by having a stake fixed in the River Earn as a guide to the ford. He was taken prisoner at Perth on 7 October, 1332, and executed for treason.—A. T. C.

(6) Ralph, 1st Earl of Stafford, born in 1299; fought at Crecy, at siege of Calais, and at Poitiers; died at Tonbridge in 1372.—A. T. C.

(7) Thomas, Lord Wake, born 1297; married Blanche, daughter of Henry of Lancaster; Constable of the Tower, 1326; imprisoned, 1340; died, 1349.—A. T. C.

(8) Sir Henry de Beaumont was recognised as Earl of Buchan in 1312, and claimed the office of Constable of Scotland in right of his wife, Alicia, Countess of Buchan, whom he married before 14 July, 1310. She was the niece and heiress of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan.—A. T. C.

Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland [1]
Earl of Menteith [2]
Earl of Moray [3]
Sir George of Dundas [4]
} *Scottish Knights*

Knights, Archers, and Men-at-Arms

Scene.—The slope of Dupplin Muir, by the side of the River Earn.

Enter a crowd of Scots spearmen, flying before the "Disinherited" Scottish leaders and their forces. The Disinherited leader, Edward Baliol, reins in and halts his men, pointing where one or two mounted Scots Knights spur on, trying to rally the fugitives.

Baliol, Angus, Atholl, and Gordon rally their men, draw back and form line of battle. All but a few of the knights and men-at-arms dismount and form a solid array, with lances levelled to their front, front rank kneeling. The rest of the men-at-arms remain mounted and draw up in rear of the dismounted main body. The archers are then thrown out on each flank.

Enter Scots army in three divisions, to the music of the pipes, a heavy centre column and two lighter flanking columns. The centre charges straight at the centre of the Disinherited. Just as they come to the shock, the archers on flanks of the Disinherited double forward into a half-moon, and begin to shoot into the flanks of the Scottish attack.

The two light flank columns of the Scots shrink inwards from the flanking fire and crowd upon their centre. In this formation the dense columns close

(1) Donald, 8th Earl of Mar, Regent of Scotland, was in command of the Scots Army, and was killed at Dupplin. He married Isabella Stewart and left issue.—A. T. C.

(2) Murdach, 8th Earl of Menteith, was killed at Dupplin, where he played a very heroic part.—A. T. C.

(3) Thomas, 2nd Earl of Moray, was also killed at Dupplin, he and Menteith having made strenuous efforts to counteract the defeat occasioned by the lack of precaution and the rashness of Mar.—A. T. C.

(4) Sir George of Dundas, 8th Chief of Dundas; built the Carmelite Monastery at South Queensferry about 1330: killed at Dupplin, 1332.—A. T. C.

Boetius says a William Hay fell at Dupplin. He may have been identical with Nicolas de Haya (son of Gilbert de Haya, Constable of Scotland, who died April, 1333), as Nicolas is stated to have fallen in some battle prior to his father's death.—A. T. C.

with the Disinherited men-at-arms, the two hosts stand for a moment, spears locked, and hardly room to swing a sword. Ralph, Lord Stafford, calls to his men :

Lord Stafford: "Friends, turn your shoulders to the lance and not your breast."

The result of this mêlée is that the Scots are held sufficiently long for the bowmen on the wings to shoot them down with their arrows.

To avoid the arrows the Scots crowd closer and closer, crushing one another to death. Unable to fight, the survivors turn to fly. Henry de Beaumont and some of the Disinherited spring to their horses and chase the fugitives, some of whom strip off their armour lest it impede their flight.

NOTES ON ARMOUR AND WEAPONS

(Transition Period, 1277-1410)

By the beginning of the fourteenth century the foot-soldier became a serious factor in war. From the spoils of previous battles he had provided himself with more satisfactory weapons and was therefore an appreciable menace to the mounted man, who, while dealing with the mounted opponent, was obliged to leave his lower limbs, to some extent, undefended. We find this fact realised by the addition of re-inforcements of plate or leather boiled in oil and beaten till it became hard, which were strapped to the knees and lower leg over the chain mail leggings which by this time had become the most favoured form of armour. Under the shirt of mail a quilted garment, called a gambeson, was worn to prevent the links of the mail from bruising the wearer's body. By degrees the plate re-inforcements were increased and were added to arms, elbows and shoulders, and a solid breast defence of metal was fastened over or under the hauberk. These additions were experimented with and perfected till, in the year 1400, we find the knight completely protected with plate armour, the joints of which were pivoted to move and give freedom of action to the wearer.

Thirteenth Century
Chain Mail

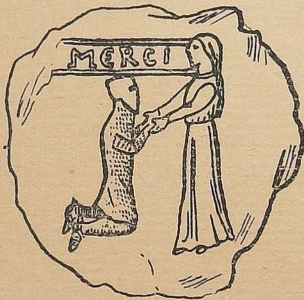
The mail shirt was still worn under the body armour, and the neck and throat were defended by a camail or coif of mail hung from the helmet.

Mail Coif and Leggings or "Chausses."
From "Armour & Weapons"—ffoulkes.

The favourite helmet of the period was the bassinet, a light head-piece of conical shape. The great helm which completely covered the head seems to have been frequently worn, if we may take the great seals and illuminated manuscripts for guides; but it must have been a most inconvenient and dangerous protection, for it was not fastened rigidly to the body armour but was often worn resting upon the crown of the head alone, though the later forms were deeper and rested upon the shoulders. A horizontal blow would have been dangerous in that it would have driven the front plate of the helm against the face. It was worn either as the sole defence or over the light bassinet, and, it is needless to point out, was only assumed at the moment of attack. At the end of the thirteenth century small plates, square, oblong, round or diamond shaped, called ailettes, are found attached to the shoulders. Some writers consider they were merely used to bear heraldic devices, but, from the position shown in miniatures, they seem to have been intended to guard the sides of the neck and throat.

Flat-topped Helm.
From "Armour & Weapons"—ffoulkes.

The sword was narrower towards the point than the earlier weapon, and from this we assume that thrusting was practised as well as cutting. The quillons sometimes drooped towards the point. The lance, the bow, the crossbow, the mace, and the great battle-axe were all used at this period.—C. ff.



Act of Feudal Homage – XIIIth Century.
From a Seal of Count de Bethune—Arch. Nat. Paris.

CAUSTON

Battle of Crecy.

EPISODE 5.—CRECY

(Saturday, 26 August, 1346)

(The use of shot in defence against the shock of horse)

What of the bow?
  The bow was made in England:
Of true wood, of yew wood,
  The wood of English bows;
    So men who are free
    Love the old yew tree
And the land where the yew tree grows.

What of the cord?
  The cord was made in England:
A rough cord, a tough cord,
  A cord that bowmen love;
    So we'll drain our jacks
    To the English flax
And the land where the hemp was wove.

What of the shaft?
  The shaft was cut in England:
A long shaft, a strong shaft,
  Barbed and trim and true:
    So we'll drink all together
    To the grey goose feather
And the land where the grey goose flew.

What of the men?
  The men were bred in England:
The bowmen—the yeomen—
  The lads of dale and fell.
    Here's to you—and to you!
    To the hearts that are true
And the land where the true hearts dwell.

—CONAN DOYLE.

Maurice of Byzantium (580). "We wish that every young Roman of free condition should learn to use the bow."

Leo the Wise (900). "We wish that every one of our subjects should have a bow of his own, or, if this be impossible, let every household keep a bow and forty arrows, and let practice be made with them in shooting. Much territory can thus be kept unharmed."

Dramatis Personae

KING EDWARD III.
THE BLACK PRINCE
EARL OF NORTHAMPTON
EARL OF ARUNDEL
EARL OF WARWICK
RALPH, LORD STAFFORD

KING PHILIP OF FRANCE
JOHN OF LUXEMBURG, KING OF BOHEMIA
SIR JOHN OF HAINAULT
THE LORD MOYNE OF BASTELBURG
THE LORD OF NOYERS

Sir John Chandos	The Lord of Beaujeu
Sir Godfrey de Harcourt	The Lord d'Aubigny
Sir Thomas de Norwich	Charles, Count of Alençon
	Count of Flanders
	Antonio Doria of Genoa
	Carlo Grimaldi of Genoa

Lords, Knights, Genoese, Archers, Men-at-Arms, etc.

Scene: Slope in front of Crecy. Vaward and right flank of the English. Edward III. and his staff on windmill at the back.

Time: Vespers—Angelus sounds in the distance.

Enter The Black Prince's Division[1]. Some of the yeomen archers mounted behind the knights. Knights and men-at-arms dismount. The horses are led to the rear. Archers and Welsh spearmen thrown forward in narrow formation. The spearmen lie down, the archers dig holes in front of them and lie down, helmets and bows on the ground, waiting for the French to attack. When they stand up to shoot they draw their arrows[2] out of the quivers and stick them point downwards in the ground that they may have them more readily to hand.

Enter The French. The Genoese cross-bowmen under the command of Antonio Doria and Carlo Grimaldi.

They deploy across the ground. Mounted knights and nobles crowd on under Counts d'Alençon and Flanders.

Two or three French noblemen gallop round in front of the Genoese and take up their positions.

(1) There were eighteen bannerets in this division, which was really commanded by the Earls of Warwick and Oxford and Godfrey de Harcourt (a famous knight of Normandy in Edward's service), though the nominal commander was the Prince of Wales. The division was made up of about 800 men-at-arms, 2,000 archers, and 1,000 Welsh foot-men. The last named were called "brigans" from the brigandines or quilted tunics that they wore.—E. E. D.

(2) The last use of the bow and arrow in war in England was at the siege of Devizes in the Civil War.—C. ff.

The Genoese halt and shout. The English make no answer. The Genoese march on a few paces, halt and shout again. Again there is no answer. The shout is repeated a third time with a like result. Then the Genoese fire a volley at the archers. At that the English rise, bend their bodies and their bows, lift and shoot their arrows[1], breaking the Genoese at once to flight. The arrows pierce shield and helmet, nailing them to their wearer, and in some cases nailing their wearer to his horse[2].

French battle-cry: "Charge, Messieurs, charge. In the name of God and St. Denis[3].

Four knights[4], led by Allarde de Beselles of Luxemburg, follower of the King of Bohemia, survey the English position and gallop off, meeting King Philip and his staff.

Allarde: "Sir, the day is far advanced, your men are weary, the enemy are fresh and well arrayed. I pray you let us not attack to-night, but wait until the morning."

King Philip: "Well said. Bid the van retire and wait, watching still under arms."

Allarde and his companions ride to the leaders of the van.

"The King commands you—Halt and rest to-night, to-morrow we attack."

Men-at-Arms and Knights: "No, no. Advance. There stands the enemy, nothing shall stay us now."

Four knights ride between the two armies, shake their spears at the English and cry—

"Death to ye English traitors, not one of ye shall see your homes again."

The French horse ride through their own cross-bowmen, slashing at them and cutting them down till

(1) Froissart adds this picturesque touch: "let fly their arrows so wholly together and so thick that it seemed snow."—E. E. D.

(2) Half-armed infantry were called riboulds. Philip of France at Crecy cried: "Tuez moi cette riboudaille," as he rode down his own Genoese archers.—*See Froissart.*—C. ff.

(3) What the French actually cried out was: "Dieu et Saint Denis."—E. E. D.

(4) Froissart gives their names: the Lord Moyne of Bastelburg, the Lord of Noyers, the Lord or Beaujeu, and the Lord d'Aubigny. Moyne, or Allarde de Beselles as he is called above, "had done in his days so much that he was reputed for one of the valiantest knights of the world." These four knights, with the King of Bohemia, were all killed, "and the next day they were found in the places about the King, and all their horses tied each to other."—E. E D.

they too come under the storm of arrows, and then their horses begin to whirl and go. A few men-at-arms, led by the Counts of Alençon and Flanders force their way through the press and get near the English.

The Genoese retire, some in rage unstring their bows or throw them away. Into them, however, presses the whole mass of French horse, while still the arrows hail upon them and the Welsh dart on the nearest with their short heavy swords.

"Under the arm thrust home[1]."

Hainault Knight[2]*:* "Charge the bowmen."

He gets through and rides between the lines of English, round the rear and out again to regain the French, but is stricken down by an arrow before he wins back. Only a few try to follow his example, but are beaten off or killed.

The archers and English replenish their stock of weapons from the slain, pulling the arrows out of the bodies of the dead and wounded.

Knight attendant on the Black Prince: "Fly, my lord, fly, or else you will be taken."

Black Prince: "Coward, you lie if you think this day I will be taken alive."

Out of the press of the French the King of Bohemia[3] comes on. He is nearly blind and has a green silk handkerchief across his eyes.

(1) At the battle of Benevento the French knights under Charles of Anjou were foiled by the thickness of the German armour till they adopted the above method.

—(*Oman's "Art of War.*")—F. R. B.

(2) His name was Sir Thierry de Senseilles, and he carried the banner of John of Hainault. In that charge he was wounded and his horse was killed; but he was given another horse by his page, and so escaped, for the English would not leave their ranks to take prisoners.—E. E. D.

(3) John of Luxemburg, King of Bohemia, was the only son and heir of Henry, Count of Luxemburg (elected emperor in 1308 with the title of Henry IV.) and Margaret of Brabant, his wife. He was chosen King of Bohemia in 1310, after the three years of anarchy that followed the assassination of Wenceslas, the last king of the native dynasty. Isabel, his first wife, was sister and heir of King Wenceslas, and it was apparently on that account that John had the empty title of King of Poland, his brother-in-law having been king, by conquest, of Poland, for a few years at the beginning of the century. When the Emperor Henry IV. died in 1314, Louis of Bavaria was elected emperor, who throughout his reign was at loggerheads with all Europe. In July, 1346, he was declared excommunicate and deposed, and Charles of Luxemburg (son of King John of Bohemia by his second wife Beatrice of Bourbon) was nominated King of the Romans by Pope Clement IV., a Frenchman, and warmly supported by Philip of France. This action of a French king and a French pope aroused intense indignation throughout Germany; and when at this juncture Philip, alarmed at the invasion of his country by Edward of England, sought for aid in all directions, John with his son Charles and a strong force of Germans hastened to place his sword at the disposal of the King of France. He was old and half blind and worn with years of fighting; but gratitude and a desire to strike one more stroke brought him into the French ranks at Crecy, and there on that August evening death came to him among the arrows of the English. His seal, which styles him John by the grace of God, King of Bohemia and Poland, and Count of Luxemburg, shows the king in his plates and crested helm, having on his shield the silver eagle of Poland and his banner charged with the crowned and fork-tailed lion of Bohemia. On his horse-trappers the shield of Bohemia appears again together with his hereditary arms of Luxemburg and Flanders.—E. E. D.

King of Bohemia: "Lead me forward that I may strike one stroke with my sword."

Two of his knights take his bridle, one on either hand, and with the others of his retinue gallop into the Black Prince's men.

The king is unhorsed and slain in front of the Black Prince, but the press of French knights that follow overthrow the Prince.

Archers: "A rescue! A rescue! Llantrissant to the rescue!"

His Welsh standard bearer throws the banner of Wales over him and raises the cry which brings the Black Archers of Llantrissant[1] rallying in to hew the French in pieces and save the Prince.

A knight[2] gallops off to Edward for aid.

Edward III.: "How fares it with my son. Is he dead?"

Knight: "Nay, Sir, God forbid."

Edward: "Is he wounded?"

Knight: "Nay, Sir, I left him well, but he is hardly matched and needs your aid."

Edward: "Return to them that sent you. Bid them send no more whatever adventure befalleth as long as my son liveth. Bid them suffer him this day to win his spurs, for if God be pleased I will that this day's work be his and the honour thereof, and theirs that be about him."

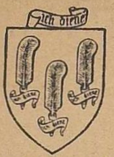
Arundel and Northampton draw up in line with the Black Prince.

With that the French line sags away, the arrows still pursuing them.

King Philip of France has been wounded in the neck by an arrow, but he will not fly. His horse is killed under him, he mounts another and still tries to rally his men who melt away. At last John of Hainault lays his hand on his bridle and gallops him off. The helm of the dead king of Bohemia with the three feathers is picked up and given to the Prince,

(1) The Black Archers of Llantrissant were bodyguard to Black Prince at Crecy, and it was the banner of Wales which was thrown over him when he was felled for a moment while the Black Archers cleared the front.—O. V.

(2) His name was Sir Thomas de Norwich.—E. E. D.



"Oesterreich" Shield of Edward the Black Prince (Tomb, Canterbury Cathedral).

who forthwith dons it in place of his own, amidst shouts of triumph from his host [1], [2]. The battle is over and the English lay down to rest in their battle array, on the field which they had won [3].

COMMENTARY—Crecy

"Edward's army," says General Wrottesley (in his valuable *Crecy and Calais*, 1898, a work largely consulted by the writer of this Commentary), "as a military machine . . . . . . was probably superior to any force sent out by the English up to the Expedition to Egypt in 1882." It had been raised on a new principle. The old system of feudal levies had proved an untrustworthy instrument for raising a force for service oversea, and Edward devised a new system whereby all who held property of the annual value of 100 shillings should find one archer; those whose income was £10, one light horseman; while those who

(1) A plume of feathers was carried before Roman dignitaries, according to Bede, and copied by Edwin of Northumbria, A.D. 630.—C. W. C. O.

(2) This is an assumption (based on a statement in Camden's *Remains* where it first appeared as late as 1614) which, in spite of its acceptance by the ignorant, has no foundation whatever in fact. Froissart has no mention of what, if it had occurred, would have been a picturesque incident in which he would have delighted. No other contemporary chronicler has a word that even hints at such an occurrence. There is no evidence that an ostrich feather, still less a group of three feathers, was ever employed as a badge by John, King of Bohemia, nor is it known that the words *Ich Dien* were ever used by him as a motto. Even if the three feathers had been his crest he would not have worn them at the battle of Crecy, for the display of crests was confined to the tilt-yard and like occasions of ceremony; crests were never worn in war.

But they were not King John's crest. His seal (see Vrée, *Généalogie des Comtes de Flandre*, 1642, plate 64) shows his crest to have been two eagle's wings, depicted as black powdered with golden linden leaves in the *Wappenrolle von Zürich* and the *Armorial de Gelre*, both contemporary manuscripts.

Furthermore, though a single ostrich feather—not a group of three—was undoubtedly a favourite badge of the Black Prince (who placed three single feathers each piercing a scroll with the words *Ich Dien* upon it in his "shield for peace," and directed that his badge of the ostrich feather should ornament his chapel at Canterbury) it was by no means peculiar to himself. Many princes of the House of Lancaster used an ostrich feather as a badge. Even the Beauforts, and Edward, Duke of York, who was killed at Agincourt, so used it. Queen Philippa, the wife of Edward III., possessed a silver dish having upon it a black enamelled shield with three single ostrich feathers, and King Henry IV. shows in his second seal as king of England a similar shield. Sir Harris Nicholas, having Queen Philippa's dish in mind, suggested (*Archæologia*, XXXI., pp. 350–384), with great plausibility, that the ostrich feather badge was introduced into England by that queen as a memorial of her ancestors, the Counts of Ostrevant.

Arthur, elder son of Henry VII., was the first Prince of Wales who is known to have used the plume of three feathers as a badge of the principality, but the plume does not appear to have assumed its present form (with the pens in a prince's crown) until James I.'s time. And it is essential to remember that the ostrich feathers, either singly or in a plume, were always a badge of the English princes and *never* a crest.—E. E. D.

(3) There were slain of the French that day Charles, Count of Alençon, the king's brother, Guy Count of Blois, Ralph Duke of Lorraine, the king's nephew, James, son of the Dauphin of Vienne, Henry, Count of Vaudemont, the Counts of Nevers, Harcourt, Aumale, St. Paul, Auxerre, Sancerre, and Salme; the Archbishops of Nimes and Sens, and the Grand Prior of the Hospitallers; also of foreign princes and nobles there fell John of Luxembourg, the king of Bohemia, Louis Count of Flanders, Carlo Grimaldi, and Antonio Doria of Genoa, the Count of Savoy, the Lord Moyne of Bastelburg, and seven other German lords, besides 24 bannerets, 1,200 knights, 1,500 esquires, 4,000 mounted archers, and uncounted common folk.—E. E. D.

had lands with a yearly rental of £25, must provide one man-at-arms, and so on in proportion.

We find that on this basis the contingent due from the Prince was 1,343 men. Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, had 347 men in his train; Sir Walter Mauny, an eminent knight of Hainault, who had married Margaret, Countess of Norfolk, displayed his own banner with 325 men under it. The bishop of Durham was there with 294 men at his back; and so the list runs, earls and barons and knights bringing with them hundreds or scores or tens or units according to their holdings, till poor knights like Dengayne and Lestrange come singly to take their places in the king's array.

The men-at-arms were the backbone of the army. They were hereditary owners of the land, riding powerful horses and clad in cap-a-pie armour, their weapons being spear and sword, mace and dagger. These wore armorial surcoats over their plates, and their arms were blazoned likewise on their shields and the trappers of their horses. Among them were 69 bannerets, who were the greater territorial magnates, and included among their number the Prince of Wales, nine English, one Irish, and two German earls, a bishop, and 36 lords of Parliament, and eminent knights and sons of peers, each entitled to display in camp and field the banner of his house, and each having in his train knights, esquires, and mounted archers. The total number of these heavy horsemen was not less than 2,000.

Next in importance were the light horsemen. They were for the most part mounted archers, wearing steel caps and coats of mail and armed with bows and arrows and swords. A few who carried spears instead of bows had the

"Sismondi, quoting Villani, gives the strength of the French Army at 8,000 men-at-arms and 60,000 infantry. This is probably an exaggeration:" says General Wrottesley (*Crecy and Calais*, p. 52), "but," he continues, "the question is really of little importance; for if an army cannot deploy or take up a position, numbers are only an impediment and a source of confusion." Of Philip's army a substantial proportion were foreigners. Many men-at-arms from Germany, Bohemia and Luxemburg followed King John. The duke of Lorraine came with 400 lances, John of Hainault brought many good knights from Flanders. The Italian captains, Doria and Grimaldi, were followed by 15,000 Genoese cross-bowmen; and Edward's marshals reported that Philip's force at Amiens was more than 100,000 men, whereat the king of England "became very pensive and melancholy." The French lost many men in the various skirmishes and engagements before the day of Crecy; but even so they vastly exceeded the English numbers on the day of battle, for when Cobham and Stafford examined the slain on the morrow they were amazed at the number of the dead which they found, and "they made," says Froissart, "just report of that they had seen, and said how there were eleven great princes dead, four score lords with banners, twelve hundred knights, and more than thirty thousand others."—E. E. D.

name of hobelars or demi-lances. The number of light horse was approximately 5,000.

The picked men of the infantry were Germans, specially chosen for their strength and agility. These were called pauncenars, and wore iron hats and "gesternes," which were sleeveless tunics with plates of steel sewn upon them; they were armed with swords, spears or bills, and axes. There were barely 400 of these men in the English army.

The foot-archers carried short swords and bows and arrows, and by order of the king were uniformly clad in iron hats and padded tunics of leather, cloth or linen. Their actual number was under 6,000. (*See Agincourt Armour and Notes*.)

The remainder of the army was a roughly clad, savage and undisciplined rabble of some 7,000 footmen from Wales and Ireland, more than half of them arrayed by the Prince. Half of them carried spears, the remainder bows, and all had long knives.

It was the men-at-arms who provided the light horsemen, who seem to have been the poorer gentry, the smaller tenants and the substantial yeomen on their lands. It was the counties that had the duty of supplying the foot-archers. Kent was at the head of the list with 280. Wilts, Gloucester, Sussex, Shropshire, Norfolk, Essex, Northants, and Lincolnshire were ready with 200 each; Hereford, Oxford, Warwick, and Stafford came next each with 160; Somerset and Berkshire sent 120; Dorset, Surrey, Suffolk, Herts, Cambridge, and Bucks each gave 80; Bedford, Hampshire, Hunts, and Middlesex supplied 60; and little Rutland provided 40 archers.

The towns, great and small, provided each their own contingents. London was first of them all with 100 men-at-arms and 500 infantry. Bristol followed with a force of 60; Lynn came next with 50; Lincoln and Coventry provided 40 each; St. Edmunds, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Oxford, Winchester, and Salisbury sent 30; Northampton gave 25; Cambridge, Colchester, Gloucester, Worcester, Reading, Canterbury, Cirencester, and Bodmin armed 20 men each; and so the numbers grow smaller and smaller, Birmingham sending only 4, not so many as Royston

or Dunstable or Romsey mustered, till we come to the names of little places in the western shires which could do no more than equip a couple of armed men.

From all this it will be seen that the whole strength of Edward's force at Crecy cannot greatly have exceeded 20,000 fighting men, even if we include the gunners who had charge of the cannon [1], the artillerymen who worked the catapults and other siege engines, the masons, carpenters, smiths, musicians and other folk who are known to have been with the king. And it is to be remarked that the whole force was raised south of Trent, another army being then occupied in the north of England with the Scottish war which was brought to a close in October of this year by the triumph of the English arms at Neville's Cross.

The army at Crecy was in three divisions. The first, under the nominal command of the Prince, consisted of some 800 men-at-arms, 2,000 archers, and 1,000 of the Welsh foot. In the second division, commanded by the earls of Northampton and Arundel, were 500 men-at-arms, 1,200 archers, and a proportionate number of Welsh. The third division, the reserve, was commanded by the king himself, and contained 34 banners (including that of Thomas Hatfield, bishop and earl palatine of Durham) and the remainder of the army.

The chief officers of Edward's force were two marshals, Sir Godfrey de Harcourt and the earl of Warwick, and the divisional commanders under the supreme leadership of the king, each division containing so many banners which served as rallying points for the men mustered under them. (The bannerets, as such, do not appear to have exercised independent command, their primary function being to bring their contingents to the seat of war.) The various squadrons of light horse were in charge of officers called constables, of whom the earl of Arundel was the chief;

(1) A few "pots de fer" were also present. The effect of guns at this period was not however great as is shown by the following quotation given by Lieut.-Col. Hime from a ballad describing the Siege of Calais and written at that time :—

"Gonners to schew their arte,
Into the town in many a parte,
Schot many a fulle great stone.
Thanked be God and Mary mild,
They hurt neither man, woman nor child ;
To the houses, though, they did harm."—A. J. H.

centenaries were at the head of companies of 100 archers and footmen, each having under him five subalterns called "vintenaries."

All the cost of the expedition was defrayed from public funds, and each man (with certain exceptions) from the Prince downwards received pay at a fixed rate according to his rank. Thus the Prince was paid 20s. a day; the bishop of Durham and the earls, 6s. 8d.; the barons and bannerets, 4s.; the knights, 2s.; constables and centenaries and esquires, 12d.; vintenaries, light horsemen, and pauncenars, 6d.; foot-archers, gunners, and artillerymen, 3d.; the Welsh footmen, 2d. a day. The only men who fought unpaid at Crecy were certain felons and criminals who, having been released from gaol on condition of serving abroad, were compelled to do so at their own charges.

Of the bannerets who fought at Crecy only three, Talbot, Willoughby, and West, left issue whose direct male descendants are alive to-day. Of the 2,000 names of men-at-arms who were there only 56 are still to be found among those of peers and landed gentry of Great Britain and Ireland; and of those 56 families only 15 possess to-day the lands for which Edward III. claimed the services of their ancestors. General Wrottesley, a cadet of one of that select company, closes his monumental work on Crecy with weighty words that may well find an honoured place in the "Book of the Army Pageant."

"Thus ended two momentous years of European history. To fully appreciate their importance it is necessary to cast a glance on the military and political state of Europe at this period[1].

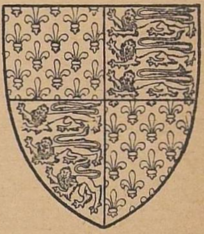
"Germany was divided into a number of petty states, rent into two hostile factions by the periodical election of an Emperor.

(1) The beginning of the Hundred Years' War was nominally due to a dynastic dispute although the actual determining cause was, no doubt, Edward's jealousy of France and fear of her overwhelming ascendancy in Europe. Philip IV. of France, dying in 1314, left three sons who successively ruled France as Louis X., Philip V., and Charles IV. Each of them died without male issue, and their sister and heir, Isabella (widow of Edward II. of England), was by the Salic law incapable of succession. On the death of Charles IV. in 1328 the crown was seized by his cousin, Philip of Valois, who ascended the throne of France as Philip VI. But Edward of England boldly asserted that though the Salic law prevented his mother, Isabella, from succeeding, that law did not exclude her issue, and that, therefore, he, as nearest male in blood to the late King Charles, was the rightful heir; or, to put it another way, that his claim to the French crown as son of Philip IV.'s

" Italy consisted of a number of small Principalities and independent Republics, usually at war one with another, or divided by intestine feuds or jealousies.

" More than one-third of Spain was occupied by the Moors, and the remainder of the country was divided into the three minor Kingdoms of Castile, Arragon, and Navarre.

" Amidst this congery of petty States, France stood supreme—a central body of military and political power, without a rival, and holding in her grasp, as it were, a French Pope at Avignon, who, although subject more or less to the French Kings, yet exercised a powerful dominion over the whole of Europe.



The Arms of Edward III.

" For a hundred years or more the predominance of France had not been questioned, yet a two hours' conflict on an obscure corner of her territory had crumbled her power into dust.

" Such events as these have more than an antiquarian interest: they colour the stream of history for centuries afterwards and convey a lasting warning to those nations which neglect their military power in time of peace."—E.E.D.

daughter was better than that of Philip of Valois, son of the brother of Philip IV. The following skeleton pedigree makes clearer than words the relative nearness of Edward and Philip of Valois to the last king.

- Philip III., King of France, 1270–1285
  - Philip IV., King of France, 1285–1304
    - Louis X., King 1314–1316
    - Philip V., King 1316–1322
    - Charles IV., King 1322–1328
    - Isabella = Edward II. of England
      - Edward III., King of England, succeeded 1327
  - Charles of Valois
    - Philip VI., King of France, 1328–1350

Edward was, of course, well aware that his birth would never give him the French crown in the face of Philip's actual possession of it, and all men knew that his claim was only a pretext for war. There was, nevertheless, a certain genealogical force in it, and by way of giving it greater weight he styled himself king of France (as did all his successors till George III. abandoned the empty title in 1801), quartering with his leopards of England the arms of azure powdered with golden fleurs de lis that were the ensign of the kings of France. Heraldically this action of his was logical, for he was the heir of the heiress of the late king of France; and the quartered shield of Old France and England thus assumed remained the ensign of the kings of England until the year 1405. More than forty years, however, before that date Charles V. of France had assumed a new coat in which the powdered fleurs de lis were reduced to three, "*pour symboliser la Sainte Trinité*," as he said, but no doubt really to differentiate *his* arms of France from the older form of them displayed by his neighbour of England. Not to be behindhand, Henry IV. of England in 1405 abandoned the use of the old arms of France, assuming in their stead the new device of the three lilies; and our sovereigns bore France quartered with England till in 1603 the accession of James of Scotland brought the two new quarters of Scotland and Ireland into the arms of the English kings.—E. E. D.

NOTES ON ARMOUR AND WEAPONS

(Transition Period—continued)

In the Armour notes to the previous episode we noticed that the mail defences were gradually reinforced by plate. All these additions are visible in drawings and on monumental effigies except the body armour which is hidden by the surcoat which, according to its shape and form, is also called the cyclas or jupon. This latter close-fitting garment is shown upon the effigy of the Black Prince at Canterbury. It reached to the hips and was emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the wearer. These decorations had by this time been systematised and had been regulated and ordered. Originally, signs, badges and devices were used without much method when the helmet was worn which covered the wearer's face and made recognition of identity impossible. From these personal signs grew the complicated science of heraldry.

Fourteenth Century
Mixed Plate and Mail

The bassienet is found at this period with a movable visor or face-guard which could be lifted to expose the face. (See No. 218 in Mr. Guy Laking's "*Catalogue of the Wallace Collection*.") The most satisfactory record of the armour of the fourteenth century is the small wooden statuette of St. George from Dijon Cathedral, on which every fastening, strap and buckle is clearly portrayed. The monument of the Black Prince shows none of these constructional details.

As the knight increased his plate defences so the size of the shield decreased, for the old long shield was found to be of great hindrance to the rider as it hampered his bridle arm.

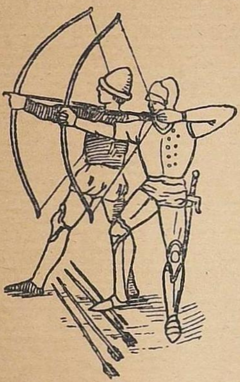
The weapons used at Crecy were practically the same as those used in the previous episode with certain modifications. The foot-

Fourteenth Century
Mixed Mail and Plate

soldier was armed with staff-weapons of axe or spear form, called glaives, halberds, pole-axes, clubs, and maces.

The strength of the English infantry, however, lay in the long-bow which was directly responsible for the victory.

The bow at Crecy was elm, ash, hazel or yew. It was sometimes 6 ft. 4 in. in length and the arrow 3 ft. The price of the bow was restricted so as to place it within the reach of yeomen. The practice of archery on village greens and at the butts was enjoined throughout the land. Laws regulated the trade of the Boyers and Fletchers (feather fitters and arrow head makers).



English left and right-handed Archers, Crecy.
(From a XV. cent. Froissart.)

The long-bow reckoned to kill a man or horse at 200 yards. Its average range was some 300 yards. A skilful archer could fire 12 shots in a minute. This was a quicker rate of discharge than was attained by any firearm until about 1850.

In France, bowmen in time of peace remained in their commune free from taxes and received pay in war time.

The cross-bow was the descendant of the Roman ballista. The larger implements used in sieges measured 12 or 15 ft. and discharged an arrow 6 ft. in length.

The cross-bow fired arrows, quarrells or darts, stones and leaden balls. The arrows were about 18 in. long. The point blank range of the cross-bow was some 60 yards, and it was said to kill at 200. It came into use in Western Europe about the year 900.

In 1139 its use was forbidden by the Pope as being too deadly, but when it became a question of killing the heathen in the Crusades the restriction was removed.

Siege craft was much the same as that of the Romans —rams, penthouses, pavards, mines, movable towers, catapults, bores, musculi, balistæ, mangans, trebuchets, screens of hide, ladders, hurdles, facines to fill ditches, counter mines, missiles, boiling pitch, fire and the like were all used at this time.

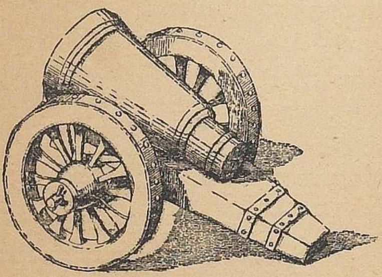
Genoese Crossbowman.
(From a XV. cent. Froissart.)

The machines are not so well constructed in the thirteenth century as they were in the time of the Romans.

Guns of a primitive form were in use at this period, but were mostly used in siege operations. In the notes on Agincourt this subject will be more fully dealt with.

With the systematising of heraldry the shape of the banner was regulated in the fourteenth century. The knight-bachelor bore a pennon with one, two or more "tails." The cutting off of these "tails" was the sign of the creation of the knight-banneret. Oliver de la Marche (liv., vi., 25) describes the duke of Burgundy bestowing this honour upon Louis de la Vieuville: ". . . . le bon Duc sans ôter le gantelet de la main senestre fit autour de sa main de la queue du pennon et de l'autre main coupa ledit pennon et demeura quarré ; et la bannière fait."

The monumental effigies and incised brasses are valuable guides for the armour of this period, and illuminated manuscripts, if used as records of the equipment at the time of their production and not of the period of which they treat, will be also found to be of use. Stothard's *Monumental Effigies* and Haine's *Manual of Incised Brasses* are useful works of reference for this period.—C. ff.



Type of Bombard used at Crecy.

BATTLE OF

VIMIERO.

Between WELLINGTON *and* JUNOT.

THIS was the first general battle which occurred between the British and French in Portugal. It took place on the 21st of August, 1808. For some days previous Sir Arthur Wellesley had driven the French from their positions at Caldas and Laurinha. The enemy attacked the British army near Vimiera, at eight in the morning: making the attack with large bodies of cavalry on the whole of our troops, which were stationed on the heights of Laurinha. They were vigorously repulsed by the bayonets of the 43d, 52d, and 97th regiments; and after a most desperate contest, driven back in confusion, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and men killed and wounded. — The enemy's cavalry were greatly superior to our's, and in pursuing them, by a detachment of the 20th dragoons, Lieut. Col. Taylor was killed. Junot, Duke of Abrantes, commanded in person. The French were completely defeated, and lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, and 20,000 rounds of cartridge.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.

PASSAGE

OF

THE DOURO.

THIS interesting occurrence took place on the morning of the 12th of May, 1809. After the battle of Cerigo, the French repassed to the north of the Douro, on the night of the 11th, and destroyed the bridge of boats between the city of Oporto and the suburb of Villa Nova da Gaya. The allied army arrived on the banks of the Douro, opposite Oporto, at eleven in the forenoon, and Sir Arthur Wellesley immediately resolved to attempt the passage of the river, in order to second Marshal Beresford's operations on the Upper Douro. Early in the morning, a detachment of the Hanoverian Legion, a squadron of cavalry, and two six-pounders, were sent to cross the river, near Avintes, four miles above Oporto. General Paget led the troops to the heights, where they defended themselves with intrepidity against a body of infantry, artillery, and cavalry. General Paget was wounded. At length Generals Murray and Sherbrooke attacked them on the right, and forced them to retreat towards Amarante.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.

The Souvenir Medal & thirteen miniatures reproduced in the book were kindly lent by Harold Hartley, Esq. who inherited them from his Grandfather a Peninsula Officer.

BATTLE OF

TALAVERA.

Between WELLINGTON & J. BUONAPARTE.

THIS engagement took place on the 28th of July, 1809. The enemy had collected all his forces in that part of Spain, between Torrigos and Todelo: they were commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, aided by Marshals Jourdan and Victor, and general Sebastiani. Our troops took a position at Talavera, extending over rather more than two miles. We were ably seconded by the Spanish divisions under general Cuesta. As the day advanced the enemy appeared in great numbers, and much skirmishing took place. Twice in the evening he attempted to take a height on which the British troops were posted, but was each time overthrown by the bayonets of the 29th and 48th regiments, under Major General Hill. The 7th, 53d, and 97th regiments charged with the greatest spirit. The enemy retreated across the Alberche, leaving in our hands 20 pieces of cannon, and some prisoners. — The enemy's loss amounted to 10,000 men, &c. Our loss, in killed and wounded, was 5367 men.

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BATTLE OF

BUSACO.

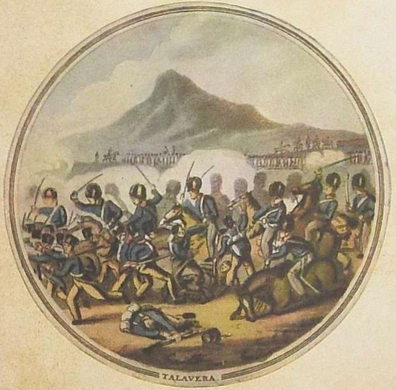
Between WELLINGTON & MASSENA.

THE battle of Busaco took place on the 27th of September, 1810.—Marshal Massena, (Prince of Essling) having assembled a force of not less than 68,000 men, under the name of the Army of Portugal, and having under him Marshals Ney and Junot, and Generals Regnier and Montbrun, with 5600 cavalry, advanced towards Almeida, which capitulated after a siege of a few days. The allied army was greatly inferior in numbers, and consisted of at least one half Portuguese, but newly raised. Lord Wellington chose an excellent position on the Sierra de Busaco, a high chain of mountains, six miles in length. At six in the morning of the 27th, the French under Regnier attacked our position at Busaco, commanded by General Picton, and one of the enemy's divisions received a charge with the bayonet, which completely overthrew it. General Crawfurd repulsed the enemy with great loss, and General Simon was taken prisoner. Massena lost, by this inglorious invasion, upwards of 30,000 men, &c. &c.

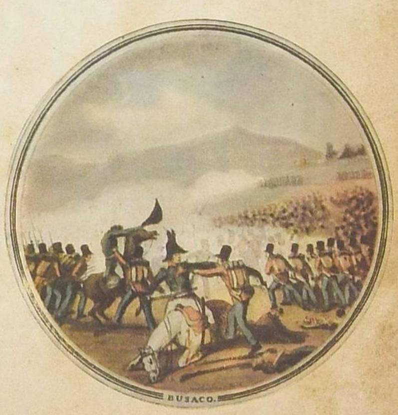
Pub. by Edw. Orme.

VIMIERO

OPORTO



TALAVERA



BUSACO

EPISODE 6.—BATTLE OF MOUNT AURAY IN BRITTANY

(1364)

(The value of readiness of resource in battle)

"On comes the foe—To arms! to arms!
We meet! 'tis death or glory,
'Tis victory in all her charms
Or fame in Britain's story."—W. Smyth.

Dramatis Personae

Charles de Blois, Duke of Brittany[1]
Sir John Chandos[2]
Bertrand du Guesclin[3]
Sir Hugh Calveley[4]
Knights, Archers, and Men-at-Arms

Enter the French host of dismounted men-at-arms, led by two or three who dismount, heavily armed with battleaxes and lances.

Enter opposite the English host, a line of archers in front, and one dismounted line of knights and men-at-arms behind.

With a great shout the archers open on the French, but are astonished to find that their shafts take no effect: the French armour is too strong, and the angles of it too cunning. But it is also too heavy, and so its wearers roll clumsily as they advance. The French men-at-arms under Charles de Blois draw near the English in spite of the arrow flight. With a sudden inspiration the foremost archer drops his bow, rushes at the leading Frenchman, snatches his axe from him and stretches him out with a mighty blow on the head.

(1) Charles de Blois or de Chatillon, Duke of Brittany (son of Guy, Comte de Blois, by Margaret, sister of Philip VI. [de Valois] of France). He married Joan de Penthievre, Heiress of Brittany, and was killed at Auray, 1364.—A. T. C.

(2) Sir John Chandos; at siege of Cambray, 1337, and at Crecy, 1346; K.G., 1349; saved the life of the Black Prince at Poitiers, 1356; Constable of Guienne, 1362; Seneschal of Poitiers, 1369; died of his wounds at Mortemer, 1370.—A. T. C.

(3) Bertrand du Guesclin, born near Rennes about 1320; made Comte de Longueville and Marshal of France in 1364; Constable of France, 1369; died at Chateauneuf, 13 July 1380.—A. T. C.

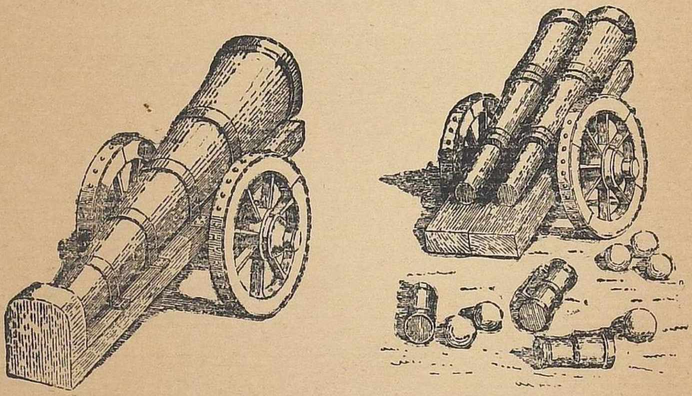
(4) Sir Hugh Calveley; Governor of the Channel Islands, 1376-88; founded the College at Bunbury, Cheshire, 1385; died in 1393.—A. T. C.

At this the whole line of archers drop their bows, rush on the French, and, seizing the axes of the enemy, fall on with fury, striking, wrestling, and stabbing under their arms. The English men-at-arms march up the line and complete the victory. [1]

Du Guesclin and his reserve get mixed up amongst the fighting line. Chandos keeps his reserve of 200 lances, under Hugh Calveley, and at the right moment hurls it at the French (having first ordered his men to take off their thigh pieces that they may be more active in the fray).

The English drive the French off.

(1) In 1364 English men-at-arms on one or two occasions cut seven feet off the shafts of their lances, in order to use them on foot, the archers fighting alongside with their cutlass. The long lance was an unwieldy weapon for a man in full armour on foot—it tended to overbalance him. When he was once down in battle he found it hard to regain his feet.—F. R. B.



Artillery in the XVth Century.

Battle of Agincourt.

EPISODE 7.—BATTLE OF AGINCOURT

(25 October, 1415)

(Line against column)

"If we, with all our powers here at home, cannot defend our own door from the dog, let us be worried and our nation lose the name of hardiness and policy."

"Come the three corners of the world in arms
And we shall shock them: naught shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true."—SHAKESPEARE, "KING JOHN."

Dramatis Personae

KING HENRY V.
DUKE OF YORK
EARL OF SALISBURY
EARL OF WESTMORELAND
LORD CAMOYS[1]
SIR THOMAS ERPINGHAM[2]
DAVID GAM[3] } *Welsh Chiefs.*
ROGER VAUGHAN } *Welsh Chiefs.*
GRIFFITH VAUGHAN[4] } *Welsh Chiefs.*
WILLIAM OF RAGLAN } *Welsh Chiefs.*
WATKIN AP EVAN } *Welsh Chiefs.*
LORDS, KNIGHTS, ARCHERS, MEN AT ARMS, ETC.

King Henry leads in his host and forms it up for battle. Henry remains mounted: the rest dismount and send their horses to the rear. The host is drawn up in three main bodies; the Duke of York right, Lord Camoys[1] left, Henry the centre.

ENTER David Gam and his son-in-law, Roger Vaughan, from scouting.

Henry: "Well, my David, how many may these wondrous Frenchmen be?"

(1) Thomas, 5th Baron Camoys; K.G., 1416; died, 1420.—A. T. C.

(2) Sir Thomas Erpingham; born in 1357; Constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, 1399-1409; K.G., 1400; died in 1428.—A. T. C.

(3) David Gam, real name Davidd ap Llewelyn; served against Owen Glendower, 1401; killed at Agincourt, 1415.—A. T. C.

(4) "Sr Griff Vychan knighted at ye battle of Agincourt by H: ye fift and descended from Brochwel; m. Margt fh. Griff: ap Jenk: Ld of Broughton."—(*College of Arms, Prothero, vii.*, 186, 195.) "This Sr Griffithe Vaughan toke prisoner John Oldcastle, L: Cobham in Powys for the wch Kinge Henry 5 gave him the lordship of Branyarthe wth A great some of money and the Arms of the said L: Cobham wch Sr Gruff: maried dame Margarett ladye of Owlebury."—(*College of Arms*, *E6*, 99.)—A. T. C.

David Gam: "Enough to be killed, enough to be taken, and enough to run away."

The host laugh at that. Gam and Vaughan dismount and join Henry's bodyguard.

Westmoreland:[1] "O that we now had here but one ten thousand of those men in England that do no work to-day."

Henry:

"What's he that wishes so!
My cousin Westmoreland? No, my fair cousin:
If we are marked to die, we are enow,
To do our country loss; and if to live,
The fewer men, the greater share of honour.
God's will! I pray thee, wish not one man more.
And Crispin Crispian shall ne'er go by,
From this day to the ending of the world,
But we in it shall be remembered:
We few, we happy few, we band of brothers,
For he to-day that sheds his blood with me
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er so vile,
This day shall gentle his condition:
And gentlemen in England now abed
Shall think themselves accursed they were not here,
And hold their manhoods cheap whiles any speaks
That fought with us upon St. Crispian's day."

Salisbury:

"My sovereign lord, bestow yourself with speed;
The French are bravely in their battle set,
And will with all expedience charge on us."

Henry:

"All things are ready, if our minds be so."

West.:

"Perish the man whose mind is backward now!"

Henry:

"Thou dost not wish more help from England, coz?"

West.:

"God's will! my liege, would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle."

(1) Westmoreland was not really present in the Agincourt army, having been left at home in England to guard the north.—C. W. C. O.

Henry :

"Why, now thou hast unwish'd five thousand men :
Which likes me better than to wish us one.
You know your places : God be with you all ! "

ENTER the French. They march on in three bodies, the first of dismounted knights and men-at-arms, a second similar behind it, and a third of mounted men behind that. They all halt at sight of the English.

Henry :

"Nay, and they will not come to us, we'll go to them."

He kneels down, kisses the ground thrice, and rises again.

Henry :

"And you, good yeomen,
Whose limbs were made in England, show us here
The mettle of your pasture : let us swear
That you are worth your breeding : which doubt not :
For there is none of you so mean and base,
That hath not noble lustre in your eyes.
I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. The game's afoot,
Follow your spirit, and upon this charge
Cry 'God for Harry, England, and St. George' ! "

York :

"My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the vaward."

Henry :

"Take it, brave York. Now, soldiers, march away !
And how thou pleaseth God, dispose the day ! "

Henry puts on his surcoat [1] and sends Sir Thomas Erpingham and two knights along the line to order the change of formation. The archers are deployed in front of the interval between the main bodies, and on their flanks. Each archer carries a pointed stake to fix in the ground in front of him to repel the cavalry [2].

(1) St. Remy states that Henry was so jealous of the honour of England on this day that he allowed no one to wear the "cote d'armes," if for any reason he had to turn his back on the enemy. The scouts sent out to report had to take off their "cotes d'armes," and Henry himself, finding that he had passed his halting place by mistake, camped where he was sooner than turn back. "Now, God would not be pleased," he said, "if I should turn back, seeing that I have on my 'cote d'armes.'"—C. ff.

(2) Heavy armour could not be worn by long pikemen, because once down they could not rise. The French broke their long lances when they dismounted to attack on foot. This was because, being encumbered with armour, they were not active enough on their feet to bear up the point of a lance-head 12 ft. away, and were they once over-balanced in the push, they could not recover or rise again on account of the weight of their armour. They, therefore, broke the lances down to stabbing length and so used them where they could at close quarters ; so, too, the Zulus, after hurling one or more of their assegais, broke off the shaft of one short for the mêlée, so as to stab more readily. (Observe use made of the knife at close quarters, and Scotch knife carried in the stocking.)—F. R. B.

When the formation is ready, Sir Thomas tosses his baton in the air and cries "Now strike"! He then dismounts, sends his horse to the rear, and takes his place in the ranks.

Henry gives the word "Forward, forward" and with one great shout the whole line moves forward.

Arrived within range the archers fix their stakes, and let fly their shafts. From each flank of the enemy a squadron of horse charges down at them. The arrows gall the horses into a mad stampede back again [1].

Fifteenth Century
"Gothic" armour, with Pole-axe

Meanwhile the French centre strides steadily down, with shortened lances, to break the English line. They reach it and strike Henry down; he is saved by the valour of the five Welsh chiefs, led by David Gam and his son-in-law. At that moment the archers sling their bows and fall on with axe or sword or hammer in the flanks of the French mass, shivering it to fragments.

Rushing on they break the second line of the French in the same way, whereupon the third line, that of the still mounted men, breaks and *bolts*, all save its leaders who are slain or taken.

Henry returns to where he had been knocked down in the first press of the French, and knights the five who had saved him, two of them Gwilym of Raglan and Gruffydd Vaughan still standing, three of them, David Gam, and his son-in-law, Roger Vaughan, and Watkin ap Evan lying dying.

(1) "The Bombarde used in this scene is believed to have been found at Bodiam Castle, Kent, and was preserved for many years at Battle Abbey. The interior is of cast iron and is probably one of the earliest known specimens of iron in that form. It threw a stone shot weighing about 160 lbs."
—A. J. H.

A Song sung in the Pageant prepared in honour of Henry's return to London, Nov. 1415 (*from the "Percy Reliques*") :—

Deo gratias Anglia redde pro victoria.

Owre Kynge went forth to Normandy,
With grace and myght of chivalry ;
The God for hym wrought marvelously,
Wherefore Englonde may calle and cry
Deo gratias, &c.

Then went owre Kynge with alle his oste,
Thorowe Fraunce for all the French hoste ;
He spared, for drede of leste, ne most,
Tyl he come to Agincourt coste.
Deo gratias, &c.

Than for sothe that Knyght comely
In Agincourt feld he faught manly,
Thorow grace of God most myghty
He had bothe the felde and the victory.
Deo gratias, &c.

Now gracious God, he save our Kynge,
His peple, and all his well wyllynge,
Gef him gode lyfe, and gode endynge,
That we with mirth mowe savely synge

Deo gratias Anglia redde pro victoria.

NOTES ON ARMOUR AND WEAPONS

(Full Plate Period—1410–1600)

The earliest example in England of the complete suit of plate is to be found on the brass to Sir John Wylcote, at Great Tew, Oxon. Here the whole figure is protected with plate though the mail shirt and coif are worn underneath. The points where the arms join the body are protected by plates of metal which have been called by various writers "rondels," guichets, and palettes. They were also called "besagues" and "motons" as Viscount Dillon has shown in the *Archæological Journal*, Vol. LXIV. The vital part of the body which they protected was known as the *vif de l'harnois* or the *defaut de la cuirasse*. Gussets of mail were worn at the bend of the arm and

Cross-bowman with Pavis, 15th century
From Beauchamp Pageants, Brit. Mus.

leg. From the waist to the hips the body was covered by horizontal strips or lames of metal called the taces, and from these, about the year 1424, were hung loose plates of metal called tassets. The bassinet became more globular in shape and seems to have been joined to the gorget of plate. About the year 1443 the armet or close-helmet was evolved from this and became the favoured headpiece during the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Hand-Gunner 15th century. From Burney MS. 169.

The salad or light helmet, in form like the "sou'wester," was in use in Italy as early as 1384, at which date it is represented in the frescoes in the chapel of St. George at Padua. Further details of helmets of all types are to be found in Baron da Cosson's notes on a *Catalogue of Helmets and Mail* (*Archæological Journal*, XXXVII.). In all the brasses and monuments of the date of Agincourt we find the body armour shown without any covering of fabric. From St. Remy's account of the battle, however, we learn that Henry wore a *cote d'armes*, but that it was discarded after the battle and was not worn again till about the year 1430, when it reappeared in the form of the Tabard which continued in use till the end of the century. The great helm was no longer used in battle but was reserved for the joust, in which immunity from injury was the principal consideration and mobility was not of such importance as it was on active service.

The man-at-arms, that is the mounted soldier, of the Middle Ages was a smaller, more sinewy man than the present day soldier. He spent all his time in the saddle so the leg muscles were not developed. In proof of this we may notice that in nearly all the existing examples of armour of the period the leg armour is too small for the modern man to wear. The approximate weights that a cavalry horse has to carry, including the rider, are as follows :—

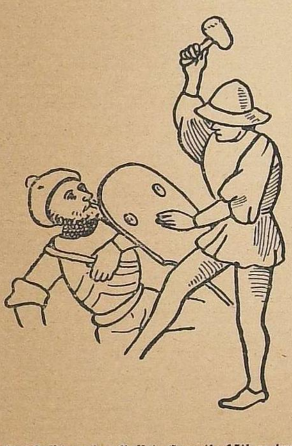
Household Cavalry	..	about	300 lbs.
Heavy Cavalry	..	,,	280 ,,
Medium Cavalry	..	,,	260 ,,
Light Cavalry	..	,,	250 ,,

Brass of Sir T. de S. Quintin 1418.

Man-at-arms, 1440 (Musée d'Artillerie, Paris, G. 1.), rider, armour and horse armour, about 314 lbs.

Earl of Leicester's suit (Tower), 1560, rider, armour and horse armour, about 290 lbs.

The armour for the joust was much heavier, for the suit of Charles Brandon, Duke of Norfolk (1520), in the Tower, weighs 100 lbs. Add to this the horse armour, 90 lbs., and the average weight of the rider, 152 lbs., and we find that the horse had to carry nearly 340 lbs. It should be remembered, however, that the course of the joust was short and this weight was only borne for a few minutes, and not, as on active service, for hours. It was this gradual increase of the weight of armour, partly designed for cavalry "shock tactics" and partly to resist fire-arms, that led to its being discarded.

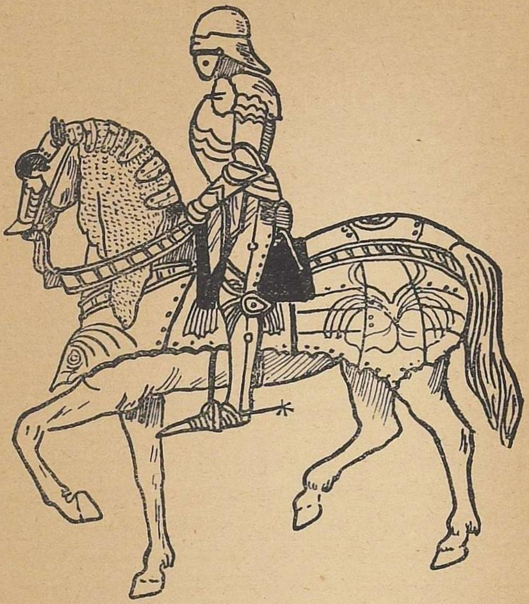


Foot Soldier using Mallet. From the 15th century Chron. de Charlemagne, Brussels.

The foot soldier at this period wore whatever he could pick up on the field of battle. In 1460, Louis XI. of France ordered his men to wear coats made of 36 thicknesses of linen, a very efficacious protection even against the modern revolver. (See *Archæological Journal*, LX. "*Armour Notes*"—Viscount Dillon.)

That the bow was still a weapon of the first importance we can gather from the fact that Henry V. ascribed his victories, in a large measure, to his archers. In the *Statutes of the Realm*, 5 Henry V., we find the following admission :—" Deus nobis,

non nostris meritis, sed sua ineffabile bonitate, inter caeteros, per saggitarios nostros, suis sagittis, gratia matque victoriam inimicorum nostrorum multipliciter impedit." The archer carried in addition to his bow two



Man-at-Arms, 15th century.
Mus. d'Artillerie, Paris.

sharpened stakes as a protection from cavalry, which were the direct precursors of the pike, and subsequently of the bayonet when used for this purpose [1]. He also used a large knife, an axe, or a leaden mallet for work at close quarters. The "staff-weapons" used in the previous episodes were also favoured at this period. The halberd was given up by the Swiss after the battle of Arebo, 1422. It had been a favourite weapon with them, but at this date it was found to be inconvenient at close quarters and the pike was substituted (Muller, *Hist. of the Swiss*, III., pt. 1, 213). The halberd was carried by sergeants of

(1) A combination of bow and pike was patented as late as 1625, when the bow as a weapon still had serious advocates. It was the moral effect of gunpowder which for a century won its undeserved triumphs.—H. F. P. B.

infantry in the British Army till 1829, and the drum major of the Oxford University Volunteers carried this weapon before the band as late as 1875.

Fifteenth Century
Archer and Crossbowman

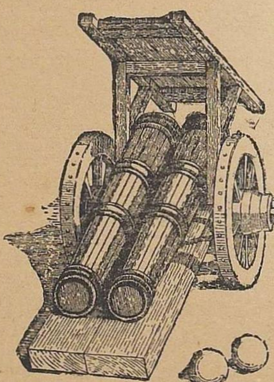
In addition to the weapons used at the earlier periods, we find the war-hammer used by mounted men at the end of the fifteenth century, the morning star, a spiked ball hung from a short staff by a chain, and the holy water sprinkler, a similar ball fixed to the end of a staff. These two terms are usually reversed by writers on the subject, but we take the inventories of the Tower of London for our guide in this respect. (*Arms and Armour at the Tower*, Viscount Dillon. *Archæologia*, Feb. 16, 1888.)

The lance at this period was of great length, for when the mounted knight was obliged to dismount and fight on foot he cut his weapon to a more suitable length. By the end of the fifteenth century the lance was considered of such importance that all the surfaces of the body armour are designed to present a "glancing surface" to the lance blow. Towards the end of the fifteenth century the horse was armed with plate defences which covered head and neck, breast and hind quarters. For lightness this was often made of *cuir-bouilli*, or boiled leather, which we noticed as one of the materials used for armour in the Transition period. The rowell-spur was used in the fourteenth century. By the time of the battle of Agincourt artillery had been adopted, especially for siege work. It was in use in a primitive form at the time of the battle of Crecy, but it is uncertain whether guns were actually used on that occasion. Villani, in his *Historia Florentina*, states that Edward II. employed bombardes, but Froissart does not mention the fact. It should be noticed that Villani died two years after the battle, but that Froissart was only nine years old at the same date. Some of the earliest forms of artillery are

breach-loading, but the manufacture of gunpowder was so little understood that for a long time the field-gun was equally dangerous to friend and foe. The difficulty of allowing for recoil was great, for the early pieces were simply fastened to blocks of wood. The wheeled gun-carriage and the trunnions were introduced towards the end of the fifteenth century [1]. Hand-guns seem to have been in use as early as 1397, for they appear in an inventory of stores at Bologna at that date. The earliest illustration of a hand-gun is to be found in an engraving by Israel von Mechlin about the year 1420. All guns, whether large or small, were at first fired by a fuse or a hot iron applied to the touch hole. It is erroneous to imagine that the invention of gunpowder [2] put an end to the use of armour, for plate armour, at first proved by cross-bow shot, was proved by pistol shot as late as 1590 (*Armour Notes*, by Viscount Dillon, *Archæological Journal*, LI.). The standing army was organised by Charles VII. of France in 1445. He began with a force of 9,000 cavalry, and in 1448 added 16,000 infantry, all on a permanent footing and regularly paid.—C. ff.

(1) Leonardo da Vinci drew and described a mortar in 1483 in his offer to Lodovico il Moro. In 1450 Paolo Santini, the first writer on artillery, made drawings of a shell. The earliest one-pounder, parent of the pom-pom, was invented by Bernardino de Mendoza in 1570.—**H. F. P. B.**

(2) The actual discovery of gunpowder was made by an Englishman, Roger Bacon, born at Ilchester in 1214. The invention was given in Bacon's celebrated anagram, the correct solution of which was discovered by Lieut.-Colonel H. W. L. Hime, late R.A., and will be found in his book on *Gunpowder and Ammunition*, published in 1904. The proportions of the ingredients in the first powder were : saltpetre, 41·2 ; charcoal, 29·4 ; sulphur, 29·4.—**A. J. H.**



Siege Artillery, Fifteenth Century.

Fifteenth Century
Billman, wearing Mail Shirt, and "Jack" the Gunner

"THE MAID!" BY FRANK CRAIG

Reproduced by permission of the Artist

EPISODE 8.—THE FIELD OF PATAY

(18 June, 1429)

(The lesson of defeat)

"France, wilt thou have my blood? I give it thee, my France.
If suffering thee advance
Then pain my law shall be;
If death can bring thee joy, then death for me
And life for thee,
My France!" *(From the French of Paul Déloureède.)*

Dramatis Personae

"The Maid," Jeanne d'Arc [1] Duc d'Alençon De Richemont, Constable of France Jean d'Aubon, Squire to the Maid La Hire, Squire of Bearn [2]	*French leaders*
Sir John Fastolf [3] Earl of Shrewsbury [4] Lord Scales [5]	*English leaders*

Seigneurs, Lords, Knights, Archers, Men-at-Arms, etc.

Enter French scouts looking for the English army—they rouse a stag which runs across to left. Enter the head of English army. The men see the stag and rush tumultuously after it; their leaders take no heed until Sir John Fastolf catches sight of the French as they go off.

(1) Jeanne d'Arc was born at Domremy, 6 January, 1412, and was the illiterate daughter of a peasant proprietor of that place. She imagined that she heard supernatural voices commanding her to liberate France, and eventually gained access to the court of Charles VII., who entrusted her with the command of an army. She was captured 24 May, 1430, and sold by the Duke of Burgundy to his English allies, being burned at the stake as a heretic at Rouen, 30 May, 1431.—A. T. C.

(2) La Hire, Etienne Vignoles; born about 1390; acquired distinction in the wars of Charles VII. against the English; died at Montauban, 11 January, 1443.—A. T. C.

(3) Sir John Fastolf; distinguished himself at Agincourt, 1415; knighted before 1418; Governor of the Bastille, 1420; Governor of Anjou and Maine, 1423-6; K.G., 1426; groundlessly accused of cowardice at Patay, 1429; built castle at Caister, Norfolk, his birthplace; he left funds to establish a college at Caister, which were ultimately transferred to the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford; erroneously supposed to be the original of Shakespeare's Sir John Falstaff; died, 1459.
—A. T. C.

(4) John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; so created, 1422; Constable of France; taken prisoner at Patay, and remained captive till 1431; noted for his bravery; died, 1453.—A. T. C.

(5) Thomas de Scales, 7th Baron Scales; K.G., 1425; Seneschal of Normandy, 1434; assisted in the defence of the Tower of London, 1460, and murdered while going to seek sanctuary at Westminster.—A. T. C.

Fastolf: "Ho! Captains! Yonder are the French! Set our array! Trumpets, blow the array!"

Trumpets blow and the captains try to get the men into formation, but they are thoroughly out of hand and remain a mere mob.

Fastolf to Scales and Shrewsbury: "Sirs! let us retire and pitch a proper field, with hedge and ditch, and wood and slope. The very spot is but half a league back!"

Shrewsbury: "Half a league! not half a foot! Shall Englishmen go back in face of the enemy?"

Fastolf: "I tell ye, Captains, go back orderly now, or go back flying ere another hour."

Scales: "Go back thyself if thou'rt so feared on't."

Fastolf: "The men will never face this Witch of Orleans."

Shrewsbury: "Not if they be like thee. Get thee gone, for here we fight."

Trumpets blare from left. ENTER the Maid and her retinue leading the hosts of France. The English leaders rush to get their men into shape, while the men themselves run together and the archers attempt to set their stakes. Fastolf spurs off.

Before the stakes are fixed, the French horse deploy, the Maid leading. The English are swept away in a struggling mass, leaving the Maid and her captains as victors.

Richemont: "The day is ours as many more shall be. Maiden, you have won a glorious field."

The Maid: "Christ's mother helps me, else I were too weak! Stop the pursuit! It is the Sabbath day!"

COMMENTARY—Patay

Brass of John Leventhorpe 1433.

The design of the armour worn by Joan of Arc is a difficult matter to determine with accuracy. The period covered by her military exploits is so short (three years) that we cannot fix upon any particular form of plate armour as having been worn between 1428 and 1431 without admitting that certain details of construction may have come in after that date.

We have only pictorial or sculptured representations to guide us, but if we take the tapestry at Orleans of the middle of the fifteenth century, representing Joan of Arc at Chinon, the Brass to Sir John Leventhorpe, 1433, the illustrations to the "Mer des Histoires," 1480, and the "Vigiles de Charles VII.," 1485, we get approximately the variety of plate armour then in vogue.

She seems to have worn armour at the siege of Orleans, for we are told that, in consequence of a wound which she received from an arrow piercing her armour and shoulder, she wore subsequently a light "jazzeran" coat formed of small plates on a linen foundation.

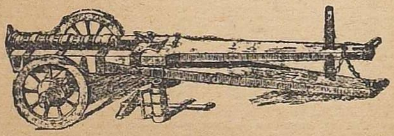
The "white armour" made for her at Tours to the order of the King of France in 1429 cost 100 pounds Tournois. There is no authentic example existing of the armour of Joan of Arc, though from time to time enthusiasts consider that this or that suit in the Musée d'Artillerie in Paris was probably worn by her. These suits are all of later date, and the shameless nineteenth century slab at St. Denis purporting to record her dedication of armour may be relegated to the category of sham-mediæval efforts perpetrated under Louis Phillipe.

Grant of Arms from Charles VII. to Joan of Arc, dated June 2, 1429, Bib. Nat. Paris.

As to whether Joan of Arc ever wore the fleurs-de-lis and the sword and crown on her "huque" or surcoat, there is also some doubt. These arms were certainly granted to her after the siege of Jargeau in 1429, but there are grounds for believing that she never used them but passed them on to her brothers.

a. Joan of Arc from a XVth century tapestry at Orleans.
b. Signature of Joan of Arc from a document in the Library at Riom.

The huque was a long garment of the "overall" nature, and it was this huque of scarlet and gold that she was wearing at the time of her capture. On another occasion she is recorded as wearing scarlet, and the tapestry at Orleans shows this colour in her dress. She rode a "great black horse" at Tours, but the actual colour of the horse she used at Patay is not recorded. Romance and tradition have, almost without exception, depicted her on a white horse. It is impossible to decide the various details definitely at the present day from the materials of her history which are known, but it is almost beyond the bounds of probability that a young girl of eighteen should have been able habitually to wear armour, which was often a source of great inconvenience to practised men, and to ride thus equipped through a long day's hard fighting. This remark applies equally to the armed man himself, and we are tempted to wonder whether armour was as much worn in the field as the contemporary writers and illustrators would have us imagine. Still the traditions concerning Joan of Arc have become so firmly fixed in literature and art that, to the world at large, at any rate, she will always appear as a fully-armed woman whatever fresh documentary evidence may say to the contrary.—C. ff.



Breech Loading Field Gun, 1470.

EPISODE 9.—THE RESCUE OF FLUSHING

(1572)

(IN TWO SCENES)

(Showing the change to firearms and the beginning of our Modern Army)

"With his white hair unbonneted the stout old sheriff comes;
Behind him march the halberdiers; before him sound the drums;
His yeomen round the market cross make clear an ample space;
For there behoves him to set up the standard of Her Grace.
Thou sun, shine on her joyously; ye breezes, waft her wide;
Our glorious SEMPER EADEM, the banner of our pride."

—MACAULAY.

Dramatis Personae

QUEEN ELIZABETH
THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON (SIR LIONEL DUCKETT) [1]
THE LADY MAYORESS
THOMAS MORGAN [2]
ROGER WILLIAMS [3]
EDWARD PRICHARD
LORDS, LADIES-IN-WAITING, CITIZENS, VOLUNTEERS, SPANIARDS, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

SCENE I.

The great review at Greenwich on May-day.

The scene opens with a May pole dance.

The volunteers of London[4] are formed up for review in one long line, spectators on the flanks. Enter Queen Elizabeth and her maids of honour, courtiers, councillors and train, all riding. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs receive her. She passes along the line, reviewing it.

The Lord Mayor and council then present a petition praying the queen to send the whole force to the help

(1) Sir Lionel Duckett, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, 1572; married, first, Mary, daughter of Hugh Leighton of Leighton, Co. Salop; and secondly, Jane, daughter of Humphrey Pakington of Chaddesley Corbet.—(*Harl. Soc. Vis. of London*, 1568.)—A. T. C.

(2) Sir Thomas Morgan; served in Holland, 1572-3; and in Ireland, 1574; Governor of Flushing, 1585; and of Bergen-op-Zoom, 1586-93; knighted 1587; died 1595.—A. T. C.

(3) Sir Roger Williams; defended Flushing, 1572; at Zutphen, 1586, and Sluys, 1587; knighted 1586: Master of the Horse at Tilbury, 1588; served Henry of Navarre; succeeded Essex as Commander of Troops before Rouen, 1592; died 1595.—A. T. C.

(4) These Volunteers afterwards became the Train Bands of the City of London, under Philip Skippon, who appears again in the Naseby Episode as one of the Parliamentary leaders. Subsequently, owing to their service in the Low Countries, they were called the Holland Regiment, their present representatives being the Buffs (East Kent Regiment), and the men of this distinguished regiment are here actually seen representing those who preceded them.—A. T. C.

of the Dutch in their struggle for freedom against the Spaniards.

Elizabeth : " How now, Mr. Mayor and Citizens ? Get you to your counters and your ledgers again, and leave affairs of state to them they do concern. Were you but half as ready with your taxes as with your meddling we would love ye just as well. When we need your counsel we will ask it ! "

(Rides off, followed by all her train.)

Lord Mayor, to Council : " And what shall we do now ? "

First Alderman : " Loose our own purses and do the work ourselves. We can at least send all the best of these men to the war."

Second Alderman : " Yea, for though they fight for Holland, yet every blow struck there is struck for England, too. London shall lead the way. Our City is not wont to higgle when there are blows to be struck for England."

First Sheriff: "True for thee, Will. What money shall we say. I'll be a hundred pound to start with."

Alderman and Councillors : " And I!" " And I!" " And I!"

Lord Mayor : " And I'll be double figures o' the best o' ye. Hie thee, Master Trumpeter, to Captain John Morgan, and say that we crave him come hither."

Trumpeter (goes to Morgan) : " Sir, my Lord Mayor begs you come to him." (*Morgan comes.*)

Lord Mayor : " In short, we think such pity 'twere to waste such goodly soldiers as are here, that we'll do the deed ourselves, and send the pick of you o'ersea to teach this Alva what we think of him."

Morgan : " That's the best news for many a day. How many can you send ? What money have you gotten ? "

Lord Mayor : " Nay. Nay. Let be the sum. Do thou stand the men, and we'll stand the money. We're all old merchants here. Show us good stuff and we'll straight pay for it."

Morgan (*turns to the parade*) *:* "Comrades. Them that know me and would serve under me, for the honour of England and the credit of London City, let them step forth three paces! March!"

(The two front ranks march forward as one man. Morgan looks them over, nodding to himself a time or two. Turns to the Mayor.)

"Ay, ay. There you have them."

Lord Mayor : "Well done, good captain. Let them be now our convoy to the City. At Guildhall we'll enrol them, and black Alva shall soon see the people of this England."

Morgan and Soldiers : "London for ever! And three days over!"

Lord Mayor leads off. Exeunt Omnes.

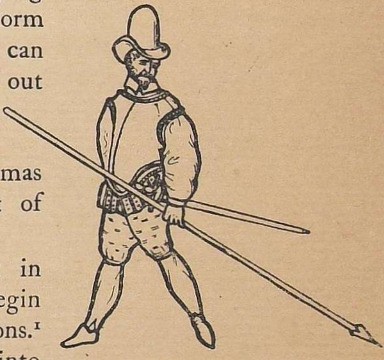
SCENE II.

(Showing the change to firearms and the beginning of our Modern Army)

Scene : The field in front of the defences of Flushing.

ENTER the Spanish army, deploying to take position for the storm of the town. Before they can complete the deployment, out sally the three hundred arquebusiers, volunteers from London, under Thomas Morgan, backed by part of the garrison.

Morgan's men halt in line at short range and begin a steady fire by platoons.[1] The Spaniards, thrown into confusion, attempt to reply but their fire is not strong enough.



Member of the Train Bands, from the Roll of the Funeral Procession of Sir Philip Sydney, 1586. Brit. Mus.

Their charges fail, and at last Morgan drives them away.

(1) This is full early for platoon, which was introduced by Gustavus Adolphus. Morgan's men would have been brisk skirmishers like those described by Justice Shallow in King Henry IV.—J. F.

COMMENTARY

It was the War of Dutch Independence which made the modern English soldier, and was, in fact, the school of the modern British Army. Moreover, there is with us a famous corps which dates its birth from those stirring times, and is, indeed, a standing memorial of the Army's 'prentice years.

For, on the outbreak of war between England and the Dutch in 1665, the descendants of the volunteers who had followed Morgan in 1572, and had won an imperishable name under Francis Vere, were still in the Dutch service and were required to take the oath of allegiance to the Dutch Republic or be cashiered. Dismissal from the service meant ruin to the officers and want and misery to the men, but they refused point blank and were instantly turned adrift. By the help of the English Ambassador, however, they made their way to England and were presently formed into the Holland Regiment, which now ranks as the Third of the Line and is known, from the facings which it has worn for more than two centuries, by the honoured name of "The Buffs [1]."

And so the Buffs remain the unique relic of the British Volunteers in the Low Countries; it has the longest pedigree of any corps in the service, and represents the original model of that sorely-tried institution, the British Army. (*Extract from "The History of the British Army" and "Macmillan's Magazine"—"The Rise of the Buffs," by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue*).—*G. V. D.*

(1) The Dragon on their Colours, a device of Queen Elizabeth, commemorates their origin in Her Majesty's reign.—G. V. D.

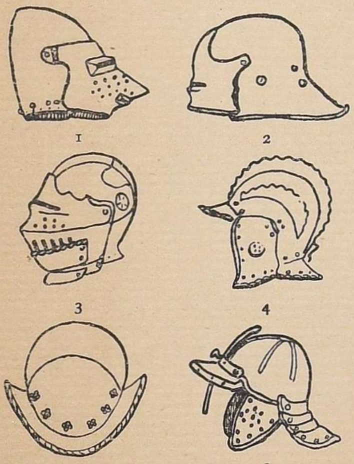
NOTES ON ARMOUR AND WEAPONS

(The Decadence, 1500—1600)

In the preceding episode it was noticed that the weight of armour and the improvements in firearms gradually led to its disuse. Long expeditions and the consideration of the man as part of an organized body and not as an individual were also factors to be reckoned with in this respect. In the thirteenth century, the leg armour of plate was the first attempt at increased protection, but in the sixteenth century, when greater mobility was needed, the leg armour was the first to be discarded. The favoured equipment at this period was the "almayne rivet," a half suit composed of breast and back plates, and tassets. They were put together with an ingenious arrangement of sliding rivets invented in Germany, from which the name is derived.

Sixteenth Century
Full Plate

The head-pieces used were the morion, the cabasset, a narrow brimmed high crowned light helmet, and the burgonet. This last was not the "close helmet" as Meyrick suggests, but an open helmet with cheek-pieces sometimes worn with a buffe or face-guard strapped in front.



Helmets:
1. Visored & Bassinet. 2. Sallad. 3. Armet. 4. Burgonet. 5. Morion. 6. "Lobster-tailed" Helmet.

The Pike, the "Tipperary weapon that never missed fire," was introduced when the infantry began to be organised. It had a small point and was from 12 to 16 feet long. Markham, in his *Souldier's Accidence* (1635), gives sixteen postures of the pikemen as laid down by Prince Maurice, three standing, five marching, and eight charging.

The sword with its complicated hilt was used more for thrusting than for cutting at this period. The great two-hand sword was used for a short time during the sixteenth century, but the very nature of the weapon and the space required for its use was found to be subversive of military discipline. It was used by the Whifflers who cleared the way for military processions (*Shakespeare*, *Henry V.*, *Act V.*, *Chorus*). (The term Whiffler has been erroneously used for a player upon some musical instrument, but reference to the Tower inventory, quoted in the Armour Notes on Crecy, will show the correct meaning of the word.) The firearms of the period were the arquebus [1] and the pistol. The former was at first fired, like the hand-gun, with a match at the touch-hole, but later was exploded by various ingenious contrivances such as the match-lock, the wheel-lock, the snaphance and later the flint-lock. The postures for the musketeer, as given by Markham in his *Souldier's Accidence*, were forty in number, but Sir James Turner in his *Pallas Armata* (1683) writes: "That all this multitude of postures in service are redacted to three: make readie, present, give fire." So slow was the process of loading that pikemen were intermingled with the "shot" or musketeers to protect them from cavalry. In the *Memoirs of Jacques Chastenet* (1747) we find the first mention of the combination of pike and musket, and the bayonet is described as being fixed into the barrel of the musket in the year 1647. Of course this did not serve the same purpose as the pike, for once the bayonet was fixed, the musketeer

Member of the Train Bands from the Roll of the Funeral Procession of Sir Philip Sydney, 1586. Brit. Mus.

Sixteenth Century
Plate Armour with Cloth Skirt or "Bases"

(1) Though the arquebus was mentioned by Philip de Comines in 1476, it is still spoken of in Machiavelli's "Arts of War," 1588, as "a new instrument." The directions given to arquebusiers for loading while skirmishing make its slow progress in favour comprehensible.—H. F. P. B.

could not fire his piece. Light field guns were in general use in the sixteenth century.

In Stafford's *Paccata Hibernia*, which describes the wars in Ireland under Elizabeth, we find a curious account of how the choked touch-hole of a gun was cleared by loading the piece and "giving fire at the mouth"! This proved effectual "to the great rejoicing of the army." Among the *State Papers* is a letter from North to Burghley, dated 26th July, 1586, in which it is stated that "Cannoniers are provided with milk and vinegar to cool their pieces"[1].

The Tudor livery colours were green and white, and these were combined with the red and white of the flag of St. George. In the picture of the siege of Boulogne in 1554, engraved by the Society of Antiquaries, varieties of this combination are shown. Queen Mary ordered Sir Thomas Gresham to provide ten such ensigns for the re-capture of Guisnes in 1559 (see "*The Tudor Battle Flag*," by Viscount Dillon, *Archæological Journal*, LXV.[2]).

For detailed study of armour and weapons from the fifteenth to the end of the seventeenth century much valuable information will be found of a very practical nature in Mr. Guy Laking's *Catalogue Raisonée of the Wallace Collection*.

(1) The insecurity of these early built up guns is well illustrated by the accident which befell King James II. of Scotland in 1460 and which is thus related by Pitscottie. "While this Prince more curious than became him, or the Majesty of a King, did stand near hand the gunners when the artillery was discharged, his thigh bone was dung in two with the piece of a mis-framed gun that brake in shooting by which he was stricken to the ground and died hastily."—Lindsay of Pitscottie 1728. There are a couple of these guns in the Rotunda at Woolwich.—A. J. H.

(2) The size of Standards, Banners, Guydons, Bannerolles and Pennons set downe by the Constable and Marshall.

The standards to be set before the Kings Pavilion or Tent and not to be borne in battayle to be in length	XI yardes
The Kings standard to be borne in length	VIII or IX yardes
A Dukes standard to be borne and to be in length	VII—di yeardes
A Marquesse standard to be in length	VI—di yeardes
An Earles standard to be in length	VI yardes
A Viscounts standard to be in length	V—di yardes
A Barons standard to be in length	V yardes
A Bannerettes standard to be in length	iiii—di yardes
A Knightes standard to be in length	iiii—yardes
Every standard & Guydon to have in the Cheif the Crosse of St. George The Beast or Crest wth his devise and word And to be slitt at the end.	
A Guydon to be in length	ii & a half or iij yardes
A Pennon of Armes round at the end and to be in length	ij—di yardes
The Kinges Banner to be in length and in breadth	ij—di yardes ij yardes
A Banner of a Knight of the Garter to be sett up at Wyndesor 2 yardes long & one yard & 3 quarters broade	ij yardes 1.3 q^tre^ brade
A Banneroll to be in length in breadth	1 ell 1 yard

(*College of Arms.*)—H. F. B.

EPISODE 10.—NASEBY

(14 June, 1645)

(The New Model Army)

"And hark! like the roar of the billows on the shore,
The cry of battle rises along their charging line!
For God! for the Cause! for the Church! for the Laws!
For Charles, King of England, and Rupert of the Rhine!

They are here! They rush on! We are broken! We are gone!
Our left is borne before them like stubble on the blast,
O Lord, put forth Thy might! O Lord, defend the right!
Stand back to back, in God's name, and fight it to the last."

—MACAULAY.

"For Honour." (The Blue Regiment dying rather than retreat or surrender [1].)

Dramatis Personae

OLIVER CROMWELL
SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX
COLONEL D'OYLEY [2]
COLONEL FIENNES [3]
COLONEL SKIPPON [4]
} *Roundhead leaders.*

LORD ASTLEY [5]
SIR GEORGE LISLE [6]
SIR HENRY BARD [7]
} *Royalist leaders.*

ROYALISTS, OFFICERS, ROUNDHEADS AND SOLDIERS.

ENTER the royalists singing Cavalier songs. Roundheads, "O God our help in ages past."

ENTER at centre the Roundhead infantry under Skippon. They line all the ridge.

(1) Compare the huscarles round Harold's standard at Hastings; the king's guard at Flodden; the Royal Scots who were decimated by Tilly; and, in quite modern times, the last stand of Wilson and his men at Shangani.—F. R. B.

(2) Edward Doyley; born, 1617; Governor of Jamaica, 1655-61; died, 1675.—A. T. C.

(3) John Fiennes, son of first Viscount Saye & Sele; summoned by Cromwell to the House of Lords, 1657.—A. T. C.

(4) Philip Skippon, Commander of the City Trained Bands, 1642; M.P. for Barnstaple and afterwards for Lyme, 1654 and 1656; member of Cromwell's House of Lords, 1657; died, 1660. —A. T. C.

(5) Sir Jacob Astley, Baron Astley, born, 1579; Governor of Plymouth and Isle of Wight, 1638; Baron, 1644; died, 1652.—A. T. C.

(6) Sir George Lisle, Governor of Faringdon, 1644-5; defended Colchester, but was forced to surrender, and shot as a rebel, 1648.—A. T. C.

(7) Henry Bard, Viscount Bellomont; educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge; D.C.L. Oxford, 1643; captured by Parliamentarians and exiled, 1647; killed in a sandstorm while on embassy from Charles II. to Persia in 1660.—A. T. C.

ENTER the royalist foot under Astley. It is in three brigades, Lisle commanding the left, Sir Henry Bard the centre, and Astley himself the right. All deploy into line of battle, facing the ridge.

As they deploy, the Roundhead infantry push a forlorn of musketeers down the ridge towards them, while the main body back out of sight.

At that the royalists believe the Roundheads retreating, and they break out with a mighty roar of "Queen Mary! Queen Mary!" while Astley lifts his helm, and utters his famous prayer:

Astley: "Oh, God, Thou knowest how busy I must be this day. If I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me!"

Then, helming again, he gives the word "Forward!" and away steps the line for the ridge.

At this moment enter the Blue Regiment of pikes[1], and takes up its position on the ground just left the main line.

Seventeenth Century
Cromwellian Pikeman with Sixteen-foot Pike.

At that the Roundhead forlorn hope retires up the slope quickly, while the main line comes half way down to meet the charging royalists. The royalists, however, though only half their number, come too strongly. Their musketeers wrap all the front in flame, and through the smoke the pikes crash in and bear the Roundheads back and back, till suddenly a mighty shout is heard and in crash Cromwell's Ironsides, Cromwell leading, upon the flank of the royalists, driving them off the field.

Then the victorious horse (there were 3,000) are rallied and deal with the Blue Regiment. They take ground on every face of the square and three times they charge it. Three times they go back in defeat. Then Cromwell speaks to Fairfax and rides off to their infantry.

(1) The Blue Regiment were not pikemen only. I fancy that it had musketeers too, but they had been driven off before the great charges.—C. W. C. O.

Back he comes with the musketeers. They take ground in open files on each face of the square, within three pikes' lengths. They blow their matches, the word is given and they fire. The rear rank muskets change place with the men who have just fired and again the volley rings out, and in dash the horse upon the doomed regiment. The last to fall is the Cornet with the white silken standard of the regiment, cut down by the hand of Fairfax himself.

Then the Parliamentarians hurry off after the retreating royalists, leaving the square of pikemen still there—dead on the field with honour[1].

COMMENTARY—Naseby

Naseby was the great triumph of the New Model Army, and yet, after all, it was a "victory of the big battalions," and only won by a touch at that. It was won—and lost—by the cavalry on either side, for if Rupert had held his men in hand, after his victorious charge, or Cromwell lost control of his at the similar moment, the result might have been different.

Ireton, with his Roundhead horse, had surprised a rear-guard outpost of the royalists in Naseby the night before. The king called a council of war. Knowing their fewness compared with the enemy's host, feeling that they were brought to book and must fight, voice after voice was given to stand where they were then, at Marlborough, and fight on the defensive. Rupert, following the instinct of a cavalry leader was all for attack. His voice overbore the rest and back they marched over the ridges to fall upon Fairfax and Cromwell, whose New Model Army was ranging deep upon Mill Hill, with its back to the village of Naseby.

It was a glorious sight the Roundheads saw, as the royal host surged over the brow of Sibbertoft, in battle rank, the bright sun flashing blinding back from wave on

(1) Compare sergeant and eight men in Beloochistan dying to a man; round their wrists the Beloochis tied a thread of red, while round the wrist of the sergeant they tied two as a special honour; also Sir Francis Doyle's poem on the drunken sergeant of the Buffs in Chinese War.—F. R. B.

wave of steel; helmet and breastplate, halberd and pike, sword-blade and musketoon; while overhead in the western wind fluttered hundreds of gay colours. A quick crest of white flags vouched for the infantry in the centre, while bright in the midst of them blazed the royal banner of King Charles [1]. On the right wing of the horse, the sky-blue banner of Rupert dominated all the blazonry of his subordinate captains, even as that of Langdale o'ershone the horse on the left.

Stout old Astley, lord of the royal infantry that day, put Lisle to command his centre, Sir Henry Bard to lead his left, while he himself kept post of honour with the right of it.

On they braved it, each solid square of pikes flanked by squares of musketry, while in between the regiments rumbled the lumbering guns.

Well might Fairfax and Cromwell, in spite of their double numbers, take earnest counsel together at the sight. But they were wily captains both, and presently gave the order that their line should fall back a hundred yards or more from the sky-line, to hide the disposition of their forces. So, too, they threw a forlorn of foot, three hundred musketeers, half way down the slope towards the foe, as if to gain time for the retreat of their main army, like an echo of William's move at Hastings. And they must have smiled darkly as they saw the Cavaliers quicken so fast at that as to overpass their guns, leaving many of them hopelessly behind.

Then up from the royal host broke a hoarse murmur of "Queen Mary!" the war-cry of the day, quickening and lifting till it swelled into one vast roar, from Langdale on the farthest left to Rupert on the right. Stern set Cromwell's face at that, as in return he muttered, "God our strength," the battle-word in orders for that fight. He could not hear Astley's words, where that grey fighter bared his head before his men and spoke the prayer that shall keep his name for ever.

(1) The royal banner of the Stewart sovereigns was a quartered flag, having in its first and fourth quarters the arms of France quartered with those of England, in the second the red lion and tressure of Scotland on gold, and in the third the golden harp with silver strings of Ireland on blue.
—E. E. D

Soon were Cromwell and Fairfax sure their lure had done its work of drawing the scanty royal host out of all notion of standing embattled on its own ridge which would have forced the Roundheads to charge up hill to attack. Satisfied now, the two brought back their line to the brow of their hill, content that the day was theirs. Why not? Numbers were with them, the ground was with them, tactics were with them. For the forlorn of musketeers, though it must be driven in, would yet make such breaks in the royal front as would be fatal when, a moment later, the grim mass of Skippon's pikes should move down-hill upon it like a fortress wall, fronted with steel and fire.

Quiet for a moment, and then suddenly the trumpets of the Parliament rang out the stern and stirring summons to the charge, and down from the wings on right and left burst the twin masses of its cavalry, six thousand steel clad horsemen, stretched thundering down the slope.

Far on their right, Cromwell out-winged and scattered the Newark horse, but Whalley upon his left was beaten back by the swords that came against him still fiercer than his own. Far on their left, Rupert had dashed his fiery front on Butler with a stroke that shattered him, though the regiment on his left, stumbling on bad ground, made no head against Ireton till Rupert struck again. Then, with Ireton and Butler crumbling before him, Rupert formed his line again for the charge that swept the left wing of the Roundheads from the field.

When that furious charge told home, shattering all opposition, whelming the broken enemy into one flying mob, the royal cause seemed certain and triumphant. For in the centre Astley had led his infantry, eager Welshmen, up the hill like fire, falling upon the huge massed foe with a shock that drove the masses loose and sent them groaning back. Skippon and Waller, Pickering and Montague—from left to right they staggered back, looser and looser, till only the bravest of that cloud of men managed to join their reserves, where Pride and Hammond and Rainsborough held fast with fresh ranks against the tumultuously advancing files of Astley.

That was the crucial moment. Had Rupert but been there!—for of all that great New Model Army only one corps had justified itself. Alack for the King, Rupert was away, plundering Naseby, while the one corps triumphant of the Roundheads was Cromwell's—and Cromwell still at its head.

Fairfax's Horse stood fast, while Cromwell wheeled his Ironsides to lead three thousand chosen men against the flank of the royal infantry, already fast in twice its own number of Roundheads!

It was "God help the King!" as that deluge burst, sweeping back the lately exulting line, trampling men and banners together into the bloody fallow, till the royal standard itself disappeared under the hurrying wave of retreat. There could have been only one end to such a charge at such a juncture.

Back down the slope went the wave till it engulfed the Royal Reserves as well, and swept them into the rout. But not all. Like a rock amidst the breakers one tertia still remained. Far on the left, where Lisle had placed it, one solid square of pikes stood proudly fast, keeping a stern and fearless front to all and every shock. It was the square of the Blue Regiment.

The guns thundered upon that square. Charge after charge of cavalry recoiled from it. From far in rear the king saw that, and he tried to rally Langdale's Horse for one charge more:

"Just one charge, Gentlemen!"

The two regiments of Rupert and Charles, kept to guard the king, closed their ranks afresh at seeing such example in their front. Even then Rupert might have been in time had he but come at all.

But Cromwell knew the weight of that moment. Back he spurred to bring up musketry.

The cavalry drew off and formed up on each face of that heroic square, Fairfax upon its rear and Fiennes upon its left, while Rossiter ranged down the right and D'Oyley closed the front.

Seventeenth Century
Caliber-man

There was not long to wait. The tramp of the on-coming infantry—Fairfax's Own Foot—sounded nearer and nearer. It came within range. It divided, the flanks breaking off to enclose the doomed band.

The horsemen gathered their reins and waited.

Not a shout was heard in the square; not a cry. A brief stern order halted the tramping musketeers as they took stand and began to blow their matches within a few yards of the men who were to be their victims.

Never in history have men waited in nobler silence for certain death than did the men of that square. They had but to drop their pikes and they could have claimed quarter.

Not a single weapon wavered.

The muzzles were levelled. The matches glowed. Fairfax gave the sign. At that short range there was no room for missing. Like the blast of doom, the musketry crashed forth, and down the four sides of the tertia fell.

Then Cromwell, with a nod, turned and galloped away to keep Charles busy for the next five minutes till this business should be ended. Behind him the muskets flashed again, and then the four fronts of horse swept in on the doomed survivors.

It was Fairfax himself who cut down the gallant bearer of the white banner of the Blue Regiment—last token of that scornful resolve to lose all else for honour, which the Roundhead writers one and all have epitaphed as "incredible."

If there were tears in many a lonely glen in Wales, by the hearths to which those pikemen never returned, there must have been pride too, for the blood that bred the dead must surely have stirred in the living at the story.

NOTES ON ARMOUR AND WEAPONS

(1600—1700)

The armour of the foot-soldier was much the same in this period as in that covered by the last episode. The musketeer wore no armour, but trusted to the pikeman for protection. The cuirass was worn in some instances by the cavalry, but the buff coat was preferred as being less likely to increase the bullet wound than the metal defence. The high leather boot with large-rowelled spurs was worn by mounted men, without any leg armour. As far as can be gleaned from contemporary writings, Charles I. never wore any armour but a steel cap under his hat, so we must regard Vandyke's magnificent portrait as an artistic licence. Light open helmets with a nasal, a return to the form of defence utilized in the Norman helmet, were worn by cavalry, and in some few instances half-armour and a close helmet were used, but this is the exception rather than the rule[1]. The lance was discarded in favour of the carbine, pistol and heavy cavalry "back-sword"[2]. Artillery had by this time become more reliable, but it is interesting to note that old methods and weapons were still in use, for in Gwynne's *Military Memoirs of the Civil War* it is stated that bows and arrows were used at the siege of Devizes. Light field-guns of leather with a bronze or copper lining were used at the battle of Cropredy on June 28, 1644, and also by the Scots in their invasion of England in 1640 (Gwynne's *Military Memoirs*, p. 42). From Warburton's *Memoirs of Prince Rupert* (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 18,979) we learn that apothecaries' mortars were used in emergencies.

Seventeenth Century
Cavalier in Buff Coat and Cuirass

(1) There was a troop of fully-armoured cuirassiers, Sir Arthur Heselrigg's "Lobsters," in the Civil War, anno 1642; Lord Amherst, the conqueror of Canada in 1760, and George, Marquess Townsend, who had served as one of Wolfe's brigadiers, were both painted in full armour late in the eighteenth century, the last relic of an old fashion. A complete suit of gilt armour was laid on Marlborough's coffin at his funeral in 1722.—J. F.

(2) This practice was hotly combated at the time, Mendoza's *Teorica y Práctica de Guerrà*, 1597, giving the strongest arguments against it and in favour of the lance. May the employment of "Carabines," armed with carbine and pistol, and called the "shot-on-horseback," in 1559, by Henry II. of France, be regarded as the first instance of Mounted Riflemen? There were Mounted Arquebusiers in 1600.—H.F.P.B.

King Edward VII., when Prince of Wales (12 July, 1890).

"To attain a high standard of merit, and to make the rifle to-day what the bow was in the days of the Plantagenets, is a peculiarly appropriate object of ambition to those who stand forth in the defence of their country."—*Speech at opening of the National Rifle Association Ranges at Bisley.*

"The nation which does not preserve its warlike habit is doomed to fall some day or other before another nation which has not lost its virile qualities."

Theodore Roosevelt.

PART II.

STORIES OF THE REGIMENTS IN FAMOUS FIGHTS

MALPLAQUET

(17 September, 1709)

But still, through all, his heart was young :
His mood a joy that nought could mar,
A courage, a pride, a rapture, sprung
Of the strength and splendour of England's wars.—NEWBOLT.

Dramatis Personae

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH
PRINCE EUGÈNE
COUNT LOTTUM
COUNT SCHULEMBERG
MARSHAL VILLARS
THE BUFFS,[1] GREVILLE'S REGIMENT,[2] HOW'S REGIMENT,[3] AND MARLBOROUGH'S REGIMENT.[4]

ENTER the main body of the French infantry and man the line of redoubts, and a lesser body, to man the flanking trench on the edge of the wood.

ENTER the famous French Irish Brigade and take up position in reserve on left of the main line. Their horse and guns enter, and guns take up position in the redoubts and the horse along the rear of the whole position.

ENTER Lottum's blue-coated Prussians followed by two guns intended to show the forty-gun battery which assisted the attack. The two guns are followed by Schulemberg's white-coated Austrians.

As the head of Lottum's column reaches level with the inner end of the flank entrenchments it halts, faces that entrenchment and opens its attack. At the same time the two guns behind unlimber and open on the trench, while

Col. of "Buffs," Malplaquet.
After W. Heath.

(1) The Buffs were in rather a warm corner at Malplaquet and were led by their Colonel, the Duke of Argyll, who tore open his waistcoat and shirt to show the men that he was not provided with armour any more than they were.—G. V. D.

(2) The 10th Foot, now the Lincolnshire Regiment, traces its origin to an Independent Company of Foot which was expanded into a Regiment of ten companies in 1685, under Sir John Greville, afterwards first Earl of Bath, the Governor of Plymouth.—C.

(3) The 15th Foot, now the East Yorkshire Regiment, was raised in 1685 by Sir William Clifton of Clifton, Bart., being recruited in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent counties.—C.

(4) The 24th Foot, now the South Wales Borderers, was raised in Ireland on the 18th March, 1689, either by Sir Edward Dering of Surrenden-Dering, Bart., or more probably by his brother, Colonel Daniel Dering.—C.

Battle of Malplaquet.

the Austrians are advancing to attack the wood, making a straight line from where they enter. Thus the French in the flanking trench and the wood are attacked on two faces.

The French beat back both attacks, the guns in the redoubts of the main line helping, so that Germans and Austrians have to be rallied and re-formed, Lottum's on the ground on which they commence the attack, and the Austrians midway between where they struck the trees and where they entered.

Meanwhile enter the Buffs by centre. They march straight down the field in rear of the re-formed Germans, while behind them enter the other British troops, who bear away to the right of the Austrians and march into the wood, disappearing from view.

The Buffs keep straight on till they clear the flank of the Germans. There they turn and attack the flanking trench, taking the trench in flank, whereupon the defenders bolt into the wood. There is a grand rush of Germans and Austrians after them. The Buffs follow up also till all disappear. At the same time the guns are rushed into the edge of the wood and open fire into the trees, keeping up a fire to help the hidden infantry fight which is in progress.

An officer rushes out from the trees on the flank of the main line of entrenchments to Marshal Villars commanding the French. Villars detaches the Irish Brigade into the trees, to take the hidden victors in their flank. Just after they disappear, two tremendous volleys are heard in their front.

Officers hasten back to Villars, who detaches more troops into the trees to help fight there. He thus weakens his main line so much that the moment has come for which Marlborough has been working.

He enters in the wake of Orrers's Division of British infantry, followed by the Allied cavalry. The moment the French centre is weakened he sends the deployed infantry to charge the main entrenchments.

As that charge starts, enter the French horse which deploys to cover the retreat of the infantry.

Then comes Marlborough himself at the head of the Allied horse in a charge which sweeps the French off the field.

COMMENTARY—Malplaquet

(11 September, 1709)

This was the last of the series of victories gained by the Duke of Marlborough over the French in the War of the Spanish Succession, and was undoubtedly the most stubbornly contested and the most sanguinary of them all. In point of numbers there was little disparity between the two armies, that of the French consisting of 94,000 men and 105 guns, under the command of the veteran Marshal Villars, specially sent by Louis XIV. to endeavour to turn the tide of success against the hitherto undefeated Marlborough, who had under his command the Allied Army, numbering some 93,000 men with 100 guns. But the French had a great advantage in position, having entrenched themselves between two woods, with swampy ground in their immediate front, over which the Allies had to advance.

The commencement of the action was delayed by a thick mist which entirely enveloped the opposing armies. Marlborough had deputed the command of his right wing to the gallant Prince Eugène, while he himself directed the movements of his centre, composed of the Prussians under Count Lottum, and his left, with the Dutch under the Prince of Orange. On the mist rising a furious cannonade was commenced by a powerful battery in the allied centre, which was responded to with equal energy from the French batteries. The Prince of Orange immediately advanced and halted to deploy to attack the French right, while Count Lottum moved in rear of the above-mentioned battery, supported by Lord Orkney, who deployed his British battalions (having on his right the Grenadiers and Coldstream) to attack the entrenched centre of the enemy. On the right of the Allies Count Schulemberg, having to move to his right to avoid a morass, fell in with a brigade under Gauvain, which had been detached from the blockading force from Mons, and together they entered the wood of Sart, where they were checked by a galling fire from the French brigade of Charost. Count Lottum, who had been checked in his first attack on the French entrench-

ments, was now reinforced by the Duke of Argyll, Colonel of the Buffs, and again renewed the charge. He succeeded in penetrating the French lines and turning the right of the Brigade du Roi, forced them back into the wood, Marlborough having placed himself at the head of d'Auvergne's cavalry ready to support him.

The Prince of Orange, impatient of delay, made a somewhat premature attack on the French right and their flanking battery, and being met by a furious storm of grape and musketry, had his horse killed under him, while the brave Oxenstien was killed by his side. Heroically rushing forward on foot, followed by the Dutch Guards and a brigade under General Hamilton and Brigadier Douglas, they succeeded in entering the entrenchments, but were in turn driven out by a furious charge from the French left led by Marshal Boufflers, to whom Marshal Villars had deputed the command of this portion of the field. Still undaunted the gallant Prince made another attack on the entrenchments, himself planting on the breastwork a standard he had seized, exclaiming, "Follow me, my friends, here is your post." It was at this juncture that the gallant Marquess of Tullibardine was killed at the head of his Highlanders, but again the now disordered ranks of the Dutch were beaten back by the reinforcing second line of the French. To stem the slow but gradually increasing advance of Schulemberg against his left, Villars summoned reinforcements from Boufflers on his right. But Boufflers, too much reduced by his successful resistance, was unable to send him help, and Villars was thus compelled to weaken his centre by withdrawing his Irish Brigade, who made a furious onslaught on the British and Prussians. Prince Eugène, while rallying his men to resist this onslaught, was wounded by a musket ball behind the ear, but refused to retire to have his wound dressed, remarking, "If I am fated to die here, to what purpose can it be to dress the wound? If I survive, it will be time enough in the evening." His heroism roused his men to regain the ground they had lost, which by the aid of General Withers' brigade, who had come up, they were enabled to do. Marshal Villars was at this moment wounded in the leg and was carried unconscious from the field.

The supreme moment in the battle had now arrived, and Marlborough, perceiving how the centre of the enemy's position had been weakened, was not slow in taking advantage of it. He ordered Lord Orkney to make a decisive effort upon the centre, which he did in conjunction with Count Lottum, supported by the Dutch cavalry under the Prince d'Auvergne, having in their rear the British cavalry under General Wood ; in addition, the whole of the imperial cavalry under the Duke of Würtemberg and Count von Wehlen were formed in columns ready to move at a moment's notice, while the British heavy battery poured a continuous stream of fire on the weakened position. Charge succeeded charge with alternating success, Marshal Boufflers leading the gendarmerie of France against the squadrons of d'Auvergne, only to be checked by Marlborough himself at the head of the British and Prussian horsemen, who in turn were forced to retire before an impetuous onslaught of 2,000 of the Gardes du Corps and Light Horse. At this opportune moment Prince Eugène brought his cavalry at full gallop to the support of Marlborough and turned the tide of victory to the forces of the Allies.

Marshal Boufflers now perceiving that his centre had been pierced, that his left was in retreat, and his right dislodged, decided to retire, and effected a most masterly retreat, which continued throughout the night, finally assembling his forces in camp between Quesnoy and Valenciennes.

The losses of the Allies were very heavy, being officially returned at 5,544 killed and 12,706 wounded and missing, a total of 18,250 casualties, including 286 officers killed and 762 wounded. Though Marshal Villars endeavoured to minimize his losses, and placed them as low as 6,000, there can be no doubt they far exceeded this number, and were probably not less than 15,000. It must be admitted that both armies fought with the utmost determination and courage ; but had it not have been for the strong position held by the French, which rendered the battle more of the nature of an assault than a fight in the open, there can be but little doubt that it would not have lasted so long a time or have cost the Allies so dear.

The Allies were too exhausted to follow up their victory and halted near the field of battle, the immediate result being the investment of Mons and its subsequent capture.

As an opinion of Marlborough and Eugène, an extract from a letter of a French officer of distinction, written soon after the battle, recorded in Archdeacon Coxe's *Memoirs of Marlborough*, is well worthy of quotation :—

"The Eugènes and Marlboroughs ought to be well satisfied with us during that day ; since, till then, they had not met with resistance worthy of them. They may say with justice, that nothing can stand before them ; and indeed, what shall be able to stem the rapid course of these two heroes, if an army of 100,000 of the best troops [1], posted between two woods, trebly entrenched, and performing their duty as well as any brave men could do, were not able to stop them one day ? Will you not, then, own with me, that they surpass all the heroes of former ages ?"—

CHEYLESMORE.

(1) Other Regiments engaged in the battle, but not represented in this episode, were the King's Regiment of Horse (K.D.Gs.), 4th Horse (3rd D.Gs.), Cadogan's Horse (5th D.Gs.), King's Carabineers (6th D.Gs.), Schomberg's Horse (7th D.Gs.), 1st Foot Guards (Grenadiers), Coldstream Regiment, 1st Royal Regiment (Royal Scots), Queen's (The King's), Douglas' Regiment (Bedfordshire), Scots Fusiliers, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Cameronians, and Meredith's Regiment (Hampshire).—C.

DETTINGEN

(27 June, 1743)

"They gather, they gather, they close up once more,
Swords red to the wristband, hearts steel to the core,
Though wide wounds may weaken, though horses may blow,
They have pace enough left for a dash at the foe."

—Sir F. Doyle.

Dramatis Personae

King George II.

The Duke of Cumberland

Field-Marshal The Earl of Stair

General Clayton

Trooper Brown [1], *of the King's Own Dragoons*

British Line.—*The Scots Greys* [2], *4th Dragoons* [3], *Queen's Own Dragoons* [4], *3rd Buffs, 8th, 11th* [5], *12th, 13th, 20th, 22nd* [6], *31st, 32nd, 33rd, and 37th Regiments of Foot* [7].

French Line.—*Household Cavalry, Infantry, Gendarmerie, and Black Musketeers.*

(1) Thomas Brown of Kirkleatham, Co. York, was afterwards made a gentleman in one of the troops of Life Guards, an appointment then usually obtained by purchase.—A.T.C.

(2) The Scots Greys were the favourite regiment of George II., who often took great pleasure in demonstrating his partiality for the corps. When once reviewing them in Hyde Park, before a French field-marshal, and a Prince of the House of Bourbon, his Majesty asked the stranger, "Did your Royal Highness ever see a finer corps?" "They are a very fine corps indeed; but I think inferior to the Gens d'Armes, which, perhaps your Majesty has never seen?" The king, somewhat nettled at the abrupt and unexpected question, replied, in allusion to an achievement of the Scots Greys, who had once defeated and driven the Gens d'Armes into the Danube, "No, but my Scots Greys have!"—C.

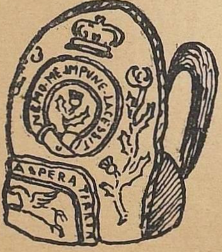
(3) The 4th Dragoons, now the 4th (The Queen's Own) Hussars.—C.

(4) The Queen's Own Dragoons, now the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, is one of the few cavalry regiments of Scottish origin, having been raised in Scotland in 1689, and fought at Killiecrankie.—C.

(5) The 11th Foot, now the Devonshire Regiment, in consequence of the heavy losses sustained at the battle of Salamanca, received the nickname of "the Bloody 11th," 341 men and officers having been killed out of 412.—C.

(6) The 22nd Foot, now the Cheshire Regiment. It is on record that King George II., being hotly pressed by the French cavalry, the detachment of the 22nd Regiment formed round him under an oak tree, and drove off the enemy. The king plucked a leaf and handed it to the commanding officer, desiring the regiment to wear it in memory of their gallant conduct; hence the wearing of oak leaves on special occasions by the men of the Cheshire Regiment.—C.

(7) Other regiments engaged were the Life Guards, Blues, 2nd Horse (K. D. Gs.), 9th Horse (Carabineers), 8th Black Horse (7th D. Gs.), the Royal Dragoons, the King's Own Dragoons (3rd Hussars), and the 21st Foot, but for various reasons these are unable to be represented in this episode.—A. T. C.



Scots Greys Cap, with metal helmet, 1745.

Battle of Dettingen.

ENTER: The French infantry deploying into position covering the line of the trees: they form in three ranks in open order, to represent a first line, backed by a second line, and again by a reserve.

At the same time enter the French Household Cavalry, and the Black Musketeers. These also deploy along the front of the line of trees.

Then enter the British infantry deploying in above order, while also enter the British cavalry.

On the left of the British infantry rides King George II. The French Household Cavalry do a few parade movements, whereat a few of the British fire at them.

King George's horse bolts with him towards the enemy's lines, but the king brings him back, dismounts and resumes his advance on foot.

Lord Stair, galloping up, gives the word for a cheer, "Now: one and all together when I give the signal," and as he lifts his hat the infantry break into a thundering cheer. The French Infantry of the Guard break back.

The French cavalry then prepare to charge. General Clayton, commanding the British left, sends gallopers out to fetch more cavalry to face them, while two squadrons charge straight at the line of the French Household Cavalry, while at the same time the infantry charge afoot. The Gendarmes of the Guard charge them with pistol in each hand and swords dangling, but the Fusiliers scatter them with their fire.

The French horse then rally, but the cavalry go at them again, twice, fewer each time. The cornet carrying the remaining standard of the regiment is wounded through the arm and drops the colour. Trooper Brown pulls up to dismount and recover it, when a French horseman, slashing at his bridle arm, cuts off two fingers. The horse bolts and carries Brown through to the rear of French horse while the gendarme carries off the standard.

Brown rides at him and kills him, re-takes the standard, puts it under his thigh, and holds it so on the

saddle by the grip of his knee, while he fights his way back through the French to his own line, with seven wounds in his face and body, and three bullet holes through his hat.

Officer's Spontoon XVIII. cent.

The French horse charge the infantry again and break into the Fusiliers, who then face inwards and volley them. The 4th Dragoons come up from the right and add to the cavalry mêlée on the left. Then the Scots Greys having galloped from right to left of the British line, charge the Gendarmes in flank while the rest of the horse dash at it in front, and the whole French line draws off through the trees.

King George then halts the British line and leads them off.

COMMENTARY—Dettingen

In the spring of 1742 it was decided that a force should be sent from England to the Continent under the command of Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair. This force, which eventually totalled 16,000, assembled at Diegheim, near Brussels. Some delay was caused in the operations by the hesitation of the Dutch, though a force of about 22,000 Hanoverians and Hessians was to be attached to Lord Stair. The Elector of Bavaria having been crowned as Charles VII. at Prague, with the support of the French, it was decided that the Allies should cross the Rhine to Frankfort, and unite with the Austrians under the Prince of Lorraine. Maestricht was fixed upon in the spring of 1743 as the place where the British and Dutch troops should rendezvous, and the troops there assembled were forced to wait in inactivity for two months for the reason above mentioned.

In the month of April, Lord Stair, impatient of the delay, determined to advance the British army without the co-operation of the Dutch, and reached the banks of the Rhine in May. Crossing the river at Neuwied near Coblenz, and pursuing the right bank as far as Ehrenbreitstein, he proceeded through Ems to Cassel opposite to

Mayence, and turning up the River Maine, he effected a junction with the Austrians at Hochst, and marched thence through Frankfort to Hanau.

About this period a French army, having crossed the Rhine at Worms, was approaching the Maine on its southern bank, under Marshal de Noailles. Britain and France were still nominally at peace. The several armies were merely acting as auxiliaries of their respective Allies. The French general by a bold and rapid stroke captured the Austrian stores at Mittenberg, which proved a disastrous loss to the Allies, who counted on them for their maintenance after quitting Hanau. Lord Stair, however, was enabled on the 16th June to take Aschaffenburg, at which point there was a bridge over the Maine. Such was the position of the two opposing armies on the 19th June, watching each other from the opposite banks of the river, and ready to take advantage of any false move made by either, when King George II. arrived, accompanied by Lord Carteret, the Secretary of State, the young Duke of Cumberland, Colonel of the First Guards, and the Duke of Marlborough, who, for the first time since his appointment, took command of the Brigade of Guards. Lord Stair's position was at once seen by the king to be perilous in the extreme, for he was cut off from his retreat to his magazines at Hanau by the enemy's occupation of the bridge of Seligenstadt, hemmed in on the north-east by the steep Spesart wooded slopes, and his further advance was opposed by the French.

King George, who was nick-named "The Captain," from his passion for the details for drill, had still, though in his sixtieth year, all the dash with which he led his Hanoverians with Marlborough at Oudenarde 35 years before. He, therefore, determined to make a desperate effort to save his army. Every day added to their danger, as, owing to the want of provisions, the men were only on half rations, the horses literally starving for want of forage, and the French were opening batteries on the southern bank. Accordingly, on the 27th June, the king commenced to move his troops towards Dettingen, which village had already been entrenched by the French to intercept the

British retreat on Hanau. The march was commenced in perfect silence. The king, anticipating that the attack would be made on the rear of the army, left a considerable force at Aschaffenburg to intercept any attempt from this quarter; but no actual attempt was made, though immediately after the retirement of this rearguard Aschaffenburg was occupied by the French, who were carefully watching the British movements. No sooner, too, was the French marshal informed of the movement than he pushed over 25,000 men into the village of Dettingen, under the command of his nephew, the Duc de Grammont, with strict orders to act on the defensive. The French position was a very strong one, their right resting on the river, their front covered by a steep ravine and a morass, and their left on the wooded slopes.

If de Grammont had carried out the orders of his uncle to the letter, the result would probably have been a crushing and decisive defeat to the Allies, but unable to curb his youthful impetuosity, he commenced to act on the offensive. Stair had deployed his columns into two lines when he had discovered the French position, and prepared for the attack. About mid-day the action was commenced by the French artillery on the opposite bank of the river; and de Grammont's cavalry made a fierce onslaught on the British and Austrian horse, driving them back in confusion on the infantry, who nobly stood firm, and poured a withering fire on the French horsemen; a second charge of equal vigour was executed by the undaunted foe, when the British, opening their ranks, allowed them to pass through, and then, by a terrific fire, completely disorganized them. The Hanoverian artillery, coming up on the extreme right of the Allies, opened a murderous fire on the French left. King George himself had a narrow escape from being captured by the enemy, for his horse, frightened by the roar of cannon and musketry, bolted with him nearly into the enemy's lines before he was stopped, but nothing daunted, the king dismounted (and wearing the same red coat he wore at Oudenarde, which he reserved for great occasions), he placed himself at the head of his infantry, flourishing his sword, and exclaiming:

"Now, my boys, now! for the honour of England! Fire! Behave bravely, and the French will soon run!"

The Duke of Cumberland, also in front, behaved with gallantry as great as his father's[1]. At this moment, luckily, the French batteries were compelled to suspend their fire owing to their troops being so intermingled with the British. Thus, led by the king, the British infantry moved on in one solid mass, and drove the enemy, horse and foot, headlong before them with unflinching determination. The French marshal, perceiving the irretrievable error committed by his hot-headed nephew, endeavoured, in vain, to redeem the fatal move. His men were soon in headlong retreat, flying to the bridges across the Maine, pursued by the British, whose bayonets did their bloody work before they could reach the bridges, while many dashed panic-stricken into the river and were drowned.

Thus ended this memorable battle, which, like so many, may be said to have been won by the indomitable pluck of the British infantry. The French loss was very severe; they are supposed to have left 6,000 men on the field, besides losing several colours. That of the Allies was estimated at about 3,000.

No further operations, with the exception of the demolition of the French lines near Germersheim, were attempted by Lord Stair, who resigned the command to General Honeywood, and returned to England[2].

This engagement was notable for being the last in which a king of England was himself present in the field with his army.—CHEYLESMORE.

(1) The Duke of Cumberland was wounded early in the day in the leg, but he refused to leave the field, giving the following proof of his courage and humanity. When the surgeon was about to extract the ball, he observed a French Mousquetaire of the name of Gerardau on the ground. "Begin," he said, "with the French officer; he is more wounded than I am, and I shall be certain of assistance, which he is not."—(*Earl Russell's "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe."*)—C.

(2) That it was not thought an instance of great generalship even by the general in command, the following incident will show. Not long after the battle, Voltaire met Lord Stair, and asked him what he thought of the battle of Dettingen. "I think," said the General, "that the French made one great mistake, and the English two; yours was not standing still; our first, entangling ourselves in a most dangerous position; our second, failing to pursue our victory."—C.

Cocked Hat, 1793,
Royal Horse Guards.

MINDEN

(*1 August, 1759*)

For gold the merchant ploughs the main,
 The farmer ploughs the manor;
But glory is the soldier's prize;
 The soldier's wealth is honour.—BURNS.

Dramatis Personae

PRINCE FERDINAND AND STAFF

FIRST LINE.—*23rd,*[1] *37th,*[2] *and 12th*[3] *Regiments of Foot*[7].

SECOND LINE.—*25th,*[4] *51st,*[5] *and 20th*[6] *Regiments of Foot.*

FRENCH ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

ENTER: The 23rd, 37th, 12th Regiments and proceed to deploy across the field, while at the same time the French horse enter and deploy across the field, facing the British infantry. Next enter behind the first line of British infantry, a second, consisting of the 25th, 51st, and 20th Regiments. As these are deploying, Prince Ferdinand and his Staff appear.

Ferdinand at once sends a galloper with an order to the leading line that they should move "on the sound of the drum."

To his amazement, the line no sooner receives the order than it begins to advance, the order having been misunderstood as "with the sound of the drums." Ferdinand

(1) The 23rd Foot, now the Royal Welch Fusiliers, is the only regiment in the service, the officers and warrant officers of which wear the "flash," a sort of black silk rosette with five ribbons, which was originally worn to protect the coat from being stained by the pigtail. During the absence of the 23rd abroad, in 1808, pigtails were abolished, but the commander, Colonel Pearson, continued to retain the "flash" till the return of the regiment in 1834. Colonel Harrison, who succeeded him in the command, was successful in obtaining official recognition of both the "flash" and the regimental goat.—C.

(2) The 37th Foot, now the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, was raised in Ireland by Colonel Thomas Meredith in 1702.—C.

(3) The 12th Foot, now the Suffolk Regiment, became a regiment of Foot, under the Earl of Lichfield, about 1685.—C.

(4) The 25th Foot, now the King's Own Scottish Borderers, formerly the King's Own Borderers, was originally "Leven's" or the Edinburgh Regiment.—C.

(5) The 51st Foot, now the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), was formerly known as the King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment). The 2nd Battalion of this gallant corps was raised in 1839 as the second European Madras Light Infantry, afterwards becoming the 105th, the motto of which, "*Cede Nullis*," has been retained.—C.

(6) The 20th Foot, now the Lancashire Fusiliers, wear roses in their head-dresses every 1st August, in commemoration of the Minden rose gardens.—C.

(7) In addition to these troops the Royal Artillery were represented by Captain W. Phillip's Company (now 101st Company, R.G.A.), Captain Cleaveland's Company (reduced in 1819), and Captain Forbes Macbean's Company (now 2nd Field Battery, R.F.A.).—A. J. H.

BATTLE OF ALBUERA.

THIS celebrated engagement took place on the 16th of May, 1811. Marshal Soult having advanced from Seville with all the force he could by every means collect, Lord Wellington was under the necessity of raising the siege of Badajoz, leaving it entirely open. Our cavalry had been forced in the morning of the 15th to retire from Santa Martha, but had joined at Albuera, and the next morning our disposition for receiving the enemy was made; our forces being found in two lines, nearly parallel to the river Albuera, and covering the roads from Badajoz to Valverde. The French began the attack at nine in the morning, and attempted to turn our right flank, and cut us off from Valverde. The battle continued furiously till two in the afternoon, when the enemy was routed and driven back over the Albuera; the victory on our part being complete.—The loss on both sides was very severe. The enemy had five generals killed and wounded, 2000 men killed, and lost 1000 prisoners, &c. &c.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.

CAPTURE OF BADAJOZ.

THE British army opened its fire upon Badajoz on the 31st of March, 1812, from twenty-six pieces of cannon in the second parallel. The enemy made a sortie on the night of the 29th, but were driven in with loss. The operations were brought to a close, on the night of the 6th of April, by the capture of the place by storm. Practicable breaches having been effected in the different bastions, and the enemy being observed making the most formidable preparations for repelling an assanlt, Lord Wellington deemed it necessary to make the attempt without delay. Lieut. Gen. Picton was directed to attack the castle by escalade, while Major Wilson should attack the ravelin of St. Roque, and the Hon. Major Gen. Colville the breaches in the different bastions. The attack was made at ten at night, and was led by Major Gen. Kempt, who was wounded in crossing the river. The castle was carried at half past eleven. — Lieut. Col. M'Leod, and more than 50 other officers were killed, and 213 wounded.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.

CAPTURE OF CUIDAD RODRIGO.

THE fortress of Cuidad Rodrigo has been very properly named one of the keys of the North of Portugal, and it may, with equal justice, be termed the key of Spain on that side. It therefore became necessary for our army to possess it. We cannot, in our limits, trace the operations of the siege, but must confine our account to the storming of the fortress. The place was attacked by Lord Wellington on the 8th, and by the 19th the second parallel was completed. His Lordship determined to storm, notwithstanding the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was entire. The attack was made in five separate columns, and they all succeeded; that of Brigadier General Pack, his Lordship says, exceeded his expectations: for that officer converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced guard made prisoners of all who opposed them. We took the Governor, 73 officers, 1700 men, 153 pieces of ordnance, &c. Our loss in officers was severe.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.

BATTLE OF SALAMANCA.

Between WELLINGTON *and* MARMONT.

THIS great battle, so glorious to the British arms, was fought on the 22d July, 1812. The object of the enemy was to cut off the communication of Lord *Wellington*, with Cuidad Rodrigo; with which view he had made several movements, pressing upon the British advance, and forcing them to retire upon the main army for the seven preceding days. The allied army, on the evening of the 21st, crossed the Tormes. The enemy made next morning a variety of movements, the object of which was to break our lines. In this they were completely foiled by the wise dispositions of Lord Wellington and the courageous efforts of Sir S. Cotton. Major-general Le Marchant was killed at the head of his brigade: the King's German Legion particularly distinguished themselves. The result of the battle was the capture of nearly 20 pieces of cannon, 7000 prisoners, 1 general, 3 colonels, 3 lieut-colonels, 130 inferior officers, &c.—The loss in killed was great. Our loss was "not material."

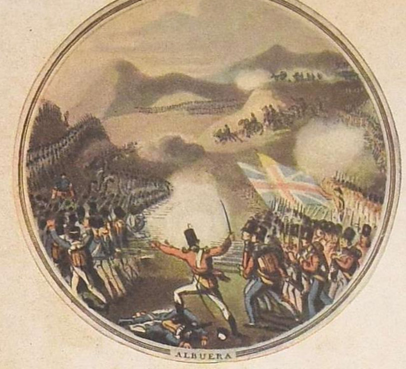
Pub. by Edw. Orme.

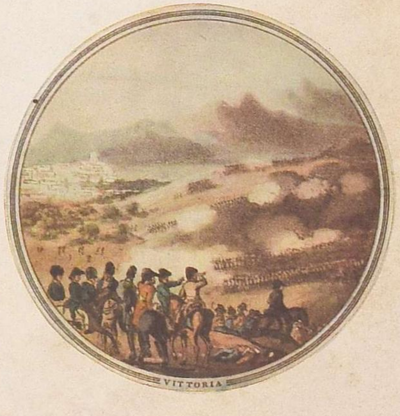
BATTLE OF VITTORIA.

Between WELLINGTON & J. BUONAPARTE.

THE most splendid of all the victories of the immortal Wellington took place on the 21st of June, 1813. On the 14th and 15th the allied army crossed the Ebro, and pursued the enemy towards Vittoria, where the latter found it impossible to avoid a general action. The French army, commanded by Joseph Buonaparte, having Marshal Jourdan as his major-general, and his forces consisting of the whole of the armies of the South and centre, all the cavalry of the army of Portugal, and some troops of the army of the North, took up a position on the 19th, in front of Vittoria. The allied army halted on the 20th, and Lord Wellington reconnoitred the enemy. The operations began the next day by the taking of a post on the heights of La Puebla, by Sir R. Hill: he afterwards passed the Zadora, and took a village. The enemy were totally ronted as fast as we came up with them. The allied army took 151 pieces of cannon and 415 ammunition waggons, &c. &c. — The loss of the allied army amounted to about 700 killed, and 4000 wounded.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.





then sends all his gallopers to carry some certain language to that infantry to make it halt. It does halt, until the second line nearly finishes deploying, when suddenly, to the amazement of Ferdinand, the drums begin to roll and both lines step off against the French horse; no gallopers can fetch them back now.

Meanwhile the French cavalry have been reinforced by guns on each flank and infantry in rear.

As the British infantry advance, part of the French horse charge at them. The infantry halt and wait till the French come within 10 yards and then with one volley drive them back again. The advance is then resumed.

The French horse charge again, backed up by their infantry and guns.

Ferdinand orders in Phillip's heavy guns and sends them up to the right of the British line. That line of infantry again send back the French cavalry and then do the same by the French infantry, while Phillip's guns deal with the French guns.

A third time the French horse charge the infantry. They break through that first line, but are promptly blown out by the second line.

The whole then advance and push the French off the field with musketry.

Grenadier of Foot Guards, 1745.
From a print by B. Lens, temp. George II.

COMMENTARY—Minden [1]

(1 August, 1759)

This battle at its commencement afforded a curious incident of how a misinterpretation of orders led to an unexampled episode in warfare, and in its final stage how the disregard of orders on the part of a commander rendered the result less decisive than it should have been. It also afforded an example of the superior strategy of Prince Ferdinand, in command of the Allied army, for, by a ruse, he enticed Contades, the commander of the French, to give up the advantage of position, and to attack instead of acting on the defensive. Contades and the Duc de Broglie, with a combined force of about 70,000 French troops, who were threatening Hanover, had taken up a strong position covering Minden. Contades' right wing rested on the River Weser, with his left protected by an impassable morass. He had in his front the Bastau, a slow-running stream with dangerous banks, while Broglie with his force was on the other side of the Weser. Opposed to them was Prince Ferdinand with 54,000 Allied troops. Realising the difficulty of attacking the French with any chance of success, he detached a force of 10,000 men under his nephew, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, to capture the village of Gohfeld, some ten miles in rear of Contades' left, with the object of cutting off his supplies, and pushed forward his left wing under Wagenheim, along the bank of the Weser, towards Minden, apparently leaving a gap of some miles between it and his centre. Contades at once decided to take advantage of what appeared to him the faulty dispositions of his opponent, crossed the Bastau on the night of 31st July with the object of attacking before dawn Wagenheim's advanced wing, anticipating that he would be able with his force to turn its right flank, cutting it off from the main body, while Broglie was to attack its

(1) It is worthy of note that this was the first battle that was ever emblazoned on the colours or accoutrements of regiments, until Queen Victoria, ever mindful of the traditions of her army, authorised the addition of Marlborough's great battles and other previous victories to the proud roll of honour on the colours. His late Majesty, King Edward VII, recently sanctioned further additions.—C.

front. Having destroyed Wagenheim, they were to combine and to attack Ferdinand's centre.

Ferdinand, anticipating the action of Contades, also moved forward his main body during the night, till he came into line with his advanced wing. Contades therefore, when the morning broke and the mist rose, found himself face to face with the whole of Ferdinand's army drawn up in battle array, instead of what he had anticipated—Wagenheim's undefended flank. Having thus thrown away his advantage of position, and realising the impossibility of retreat over the Bastau with Ferdinand's battalions following on his rear, but knowing also his own superiority in numbers, he speedily made his dispositions for the battle. Adopting Tallard's formation at Blenheim, he formed his cavalry, some 10,000 men of the picked horsemen of France under Prince Xavier of Saxony, in the centre, protected by his heavy guns, and placed his infantry on either flank. Ferdinand had in his centre two brigades of British infantry supported by a Hanoverian brigade, with his British and Hanoverian cavalry, screened by a small wood on his right, under Lord George Sackville, and his Prussian battalions on his left somewhat protected by rough ground in their front. This was the moment of the extraordinary mistake previously referred to. Ferdinand's orders to the British brigades were to advance *on* the sound of the drum, which was understood to be *with* the sound of the drums. The first line, composed of the 12th, 23rd and 37th regiments under Colonel Pole, were suddenly seen to advance with colours flying and drums beating, supported by the second line, the 20th, 25th and 51st under Generals Kingsley and Waldegrave, to attack the massed cavalry. Unchecked by the storm of shot from the French batteries, this astonishing infantry continued its advance, until the leading division of the French cavalry, composed of the Carbineers and the Black and Grey Mousquetaires, swept towards them; then halting and dressing their line as if on parade, they poured a withering fire into the charging squadrons,

and threw them into disorder. Then that invincible thin red line advanced again with the same intrepid coolness.

Six times did the French cavalry hurl themselves against this unflinching line. The result was always the same, until at last they became a broken, struggling mass of defeated horsemen. Of this episode Contades wrote subsequently, "I have seen what I never thought to be possible, a single line of infantry break through three lines of cavalry ranked in order of battle, and tumble them into ruin." Three times Ferdinand sent to order Lord George Sackville to charge the routed centre of the enemy, but he refused to obey, pretending not to understand the orders. When at length he went to Prince Ferdinand to ascertain from him his orders, the Prince curtly replied, "It is now too late, my lord." But in his general order on the following morning Ferdinand said, "If he had had the good fortune to have had Lt.-General the Marquess of Granby[1] at the head of the cavalry of the right, his presence would have greatly contributed to make the success of the battle more complete and brilliant," a somewhat scathing rebuke, but justly merited. To stem the onward movement of the British infantry, two Swiss brigades were hastily brought up, but were caught by the British while deploying, and after a short struggle were driven back in disorder. Contades' centre being thus shattered by the bravery of two British brigades, his wings were driven back by a general advance of the Allies. Minden was indeed a glorious victory over a greatly superior force, and had it not have been for the inexcusable obstinacy of Lord George Sackville the French army would have been practically annihilated. It is unnecessary to dwell on the sequel and his trial and conviction[2].

(1) The Marquess of Granby was an intrepid, gallant cavalry leader, and the idol of the people as evidenced by the numerous public-house signs which bear the effigy of "The Markis of Granby."—C.

(2) Capt. Ligonier, Col. Fitzroy, and a German officer were the three aides-de-camp who were sent by Prince Ferdinand, all of whom gave undeniable evidence on the court-martial as to their correct transmission of the orders, which was supported by Colonel Sloper who commanded one of the British cavalry regiments. Lord George Sackville was a man of irascible nature, and it was stated that he was angered at being under the command of a foreign general.—C.

The battle will ever be memorable for the brilliant strategy displayed by Prince Ferdinand, and a lasting and glorious proof of the fighting qualities of the British rank and file, which may have been equalled but has never been surpassed on any other field of battle. The French lost some 8,000 men in the action besides thirty guns and numerous standards.—CHEYLESMORE.

Heavy Cavalry, 1760.
(Luard's Hist. of
Dress of British Soldier.)

RETREAT TO AND BATTLE OF CORUÑA

(16 January, 1809)

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the rampart we hurried ;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot,
O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly, at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning ;
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet or in shroud we wound him ;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow ;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought, as we hollowed his narrow bed,
And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
And we far away on the billow.

Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone,
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him ;
But little he'll reck, if they let him sleep on,
In the grave where a Briton has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done
When the clock struck the hour for retiring ;
And we heard the distant and random gun
Of the enemy sullenly firing.

Slowly and sadly we laid him down,
From the field of his fame fresh and gory ;
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone,
But we left him alone in his glory.—CHARLES WOLFE.

Dramatis Personae

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE [1]
COLONEL LORD PAGET [2]
SERGEANT NEWMAN }
PRIVATE WALTON } *43rd Foot*
PRIVATE JACKSON }
GENERAL LEFEVRE DESNOUETTES

(1) Lieut.-General Sir John Moore, K.B. ; born, 1761 ; Ensign, 1776 ; Captain-Lieutenant, 1778 ; M.P. for several Scottish constituencies, 1784–90 ; Major, 1785 ; Lieut.-Colonel, 1790 ; Brevet-Colonel, 1796 ; Major-General, 1798 ; K.B., 1804 ; Lieut.-General, 1805 ; mortally wounded at Coruña, 16 January, 1809.—A. T. C.

(2) Henry, 1st Marquess of Anglesey ; born 17th May, 1768 ; lost a leg at Waterloo, 1815, in which year he was created a Marquess ; K.G., 1818 ; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1828 ; Field Marshal, 1846 ; died April 29th, 1854.—A. T. C.

Battle of Coruña.

The 1st Royal Regiment, The Queen's, The King's Own, 5th, 9th, 14th, 20th, 23rd, 26th (Cameronians), 28th, 36th, 38th, 40th, 42nd (Royal Highlanders), 43rd Light Infantry, 50th, 51st, 59th, 71st, 75th (Gordon Highlanders), 79th (Cameron Highlanders), 91st (Highlanders) regiments of Foot, and the 95th Rifles, British and French Cavalry and Artillery, and French Infantry, Spanish Crowds of Villagers and Dancers, Camp Followers, etc.

Scene I.

The Combat of Sahagun

Enter a regiment of French Dragoons who deploy across the field, their left resting on the village.

Enter British cavalry at the trot, led by Lord Paget. He gives the word instantly to form front, and then, as the French get into motion, he gives the commands, "Trot!" "Gallop!" "Charge!" The charge sweeps the French away, leaving a number of dead and prisoners.

Enter at that moment, the British infantry led by Sir John Moore, then guns and more infantry; then transports of mule and bullock carts, together with wives and children of soldiers, and camp followers.

The whole column passes on past Sahagun and so off the field.

Scene II.

The Crucial Despatch

Opposite the village of Sahagun, along the edge of the trees, representing the end of the village of Valdestillo, with post-house projecting.

Enter from village, some peasants, who begin dancing in front of post-house. The posting-master comes out (the post-house is also an inn) and joins in the dance, choosing the prettiest girl for partner.

While the dance is in full whirl, enter a French officer riding with despatches from Napoleon. He pulls

up at post-house and demands a change of horses. The posting-master says he must wait till he has finished the dance. The officer dismounts and strides through the throng to the posting-master, seizing him by the collar and whirling him round to haul him off and make him find a fresh horse for him.

The posting-master struggles, while the girl snatches the officer's grip loose and faces him. The officer abuses her and she answers him, stamping her foot in defiance. The officer seizes her and kisses her. The girl then whips her knife out of her garter and stabs him. Wild applause and triumph of peasants.

The posting-master proceeds to loot the body, and finds the despatches. While he is wildly waving the paper, enter Captain Waters, one of Moore's intelligence officers. He rides to the village. Seeing the despatches he bids for them, getting them at last for a certain sum. The peasants cheer him and escort him in triumph in wake of Moore's army.

Scene III.

The Retreat

Re-enter Moore's army in retreat. First come the baggage waggons and carts (oxen and mules), then heavy guns, then the main infantry and a confused crowd of stragglers, camp followers and attendants, women and children, and fleeing peasants. Next come Robert Crawford's light infantry and two guns ; lastly the 10th Hussars under Lord Paget.

As the 10th are entering, a cry goes up in the rear infantry that the French are upon them ; the French cavalry enter and form up, ready to charge the mass below.

Lord Paget instantly deploys the 10th and attacks, charging up the hill and routing the French as they begin to move, driving them off and capturing many prisoners.

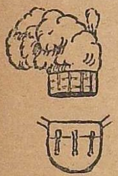
Moore orders a halt and bivouac of the army, and the whole mass from front to rear begins to camp, the 10th Hussars remaining on the ground they have won, while the officer in charge of the rear line of infantry proceeds to post two men, Privates John Walton and Richard Jackson of the 43rd, as a post to watch the bridge of Castro Gonzalo. Their orders are that if attacked, one should stand to it, while the other fired his piece and ran back to give the numbers of the enemy to the supports.

Presently a party of French horse attack the post. Jackson fires and runs to carry the message. The French overtake him and hack at him (he actually received more than a dozen wounds) but he still staggers on to meet the supports. The supports dash up and drive the French off.

All this time Walton has been standing to it against the rest of the French horse till the supports come up, driving the whole entrance clear. They examine Walton and find that his cap, knapsack, belts and musket have received about twenty cuts, his bayonet is bent double, is bloody to the hilt, and notched like a saw; he has also wounded several of the assailants, and yet has not received a single wound in return!

Officer, Light Infantry. 1804.

The French guns are heard. Moore orders the retreat to be resumed. One wretched woman, a soldier's wife, sick and dying, with a child in her arms, is seen to stagger into the shelter of a thicket.



Highlander's Bonnet and Sporran. 1812. (After Manskirch.)

Presently an officer of a Scottish regiment, utterly worn out, looking only for some place to crawl to and lie down out of sight and die, comes to the same place and drops down. The woman rouses herself, tells him that she is dying, and implores him to take her child and save it. The pleading rouses him. He accepts the charge, earnestly promises that he will try and save the child, takes it and sets

it on his shoulder and tramps off to rejoin his men, falling in and completing the march with the child on his shoulder [1].

While this is happening, the treasure cart gets stuck, as its oxen are utterly exhausted. Moore orders it to be dragged aside by hand. This done he orders the soldiers away, calls his staff to help, and they overturn the cart. One of the officers cries out that it is money. "So are shot and shells," answers Moore. He then stations an officer with pistols ready to keep the men from delaying to loot it [2].

While the army is retiring, the field is still full of stragglers. Even when Crawford's infantry halts and faces about, and while Paget's cavalry retires from the ridge, covering Crawford's infantry, the stragglers still hang about.

As Paget retires, by alternate bodies, his rear covered by rear-guard parties, enter the pursuing French cavalry. Paget leads his cavalry off, seeming to abandon the field, while the French deploy into line for a charge which shall sweep the field. The rear-guard parties close together on each flank, the stragglers bolting for the trees on either side of the field for safety.

Then re-enter Paget and the 10th at the trot. The word is given, the squadrons form, and in one grand charge they sweep the French off. One officer of the French tries to escape. Two of the 10th troopers chase him, wound him and bring him back a prisoner, shouting, "Their general! Their general!" It is Lefevre Desnouettes [3]. Crawford's infantry resume their retreat.

The 10th then retire in good order (having killed, wounded or taken over 200 of the enemy). The stragglers then come out of the trees and begin to follow. The

(1) He never parted with it till he saw it safely aboard a transport at the end of the retreat. —F.R.B.

(2) The Flank Companies, 28th Regiment, with one of the 95th, formed the rear guard. Lieut. Bennet, of Light Company 20th, was placed over the money with strict orders from Sir John Moore to shoot the first person who attempted to touch it; it was then rolled over the precipice, the casks were soon broken and the dollars rolled over the height. The French advanced guard coming up were detained for a time picking up the few dollars that had been scattered on the road.—C.

(3) On being taken to Sir John Moore, he received Lefevre most kindly, and seeing he was bleeding, personally washed the wound. Just before dinner Sir John asked him if there was anything he wished, upon which the general cast a glance at his side (his sword having been taken from him). Sir John Moore then, with perfect grace, unbuckled his own sword and presented it to the prisoner. Lefevre Desnouettes subsequently broke his parole of honour and escaped from England, and finally died an exile in America.—*Life of Sir George Napier*.—A. T. C.

French cavalry re-enter. The stragglers raise the cry, "The French again! Here they come!" when suddenly one of them, Sergeant Newman of the 43rd, shouts an order.

Sergeant: "Rally now! Fall in here! Fall in, and we'll give them a beating! Three cheers for England!"

The stragglers run together cheering, and Newman forms a front four deep. The French cavalry charge, but the fire sends them away again. Then Newman gives the word to retire, and the stragglers march off, watched by the French horse.

Scene IV.

The Victory and Death of Moore

Enter the piquets of the 50th British infantry and occupy Elvina.

Enter the French great guns and take position all along the ridge. They open fire.

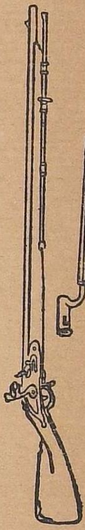
Enter the French infantry in a cloud of skirmishers who attack Elvina, followed by three columns of infantry.

Enter the 50th and the Black Watch, deploying as they come. They charge the French in their front and drive them back. In the village the fight is very stubborn, the 50th eventually pushing the French quite through and beyond it.

The enemy are reinforced and renew the fight, pressing the 50th back into Elvina, while a mistaken order causes the Black Watch to retire.

Moore rides on with his staff to stop the retreat. Cheering the Black Watch he orders them to the support of the 50th in Elvina again. They cheer and charge in again. At the same time Moore sends a galloper to order in the reserve.

The reserve marches in, the 23rd conspicuous in it. It strikes in on the flank of the French and begins to push them up the field with a steady advance.



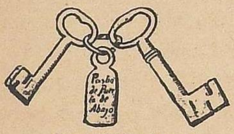
"Brown Bess" Musket, 1786.

Just then Moore is struck off his horse by a cannon shot, which inflicts a dreadful wound. He, however, sits up again on the ground, still watching the battle. At last, as he sees the reserve clear the rear of Elvina, he falls back. He is then placed in a blanket and carried near the front. There he makes his bearers halt and lay him down to look once more at the field.

The French are seen retiring from the field, and as the last of them clears off, Moore drops back dead.

As his body is carried off the British troops follow with arms reversed, in slow time, the bands playing the "Dead March."

The guns fire a funeral salute. Then the three volleys are heard and the bugles sing clear in "The Last Post."



Keys of Coruña.
From Records, Royal Welch Fusiliers.

COMMENTARY—Coruña

The English army, under Sir John Moore, arrived at Coruña on January 11th, 1809, after a most trying march. They had been subject to continuous attacks from an army composed of nearly 70,000 men, led by Joseph Bonaparte, with a great superiority of cavalry and artillery; but their rearguard was never broken, nor thrown in confusion, nor did they lose any of their baggage or guns by force.

Napier gives the following interesting account:—

"On 16th January, 1809, at two o'clock in the afternoon, 20,000 French veterans opened the battle against 14,000 British, who, having but nine six-pounders to oppose a numerous light artillery, were also galled by eleven heavy guns on the rocks; and soon that formidable battery opened the fight with a slaughtering fire, sending its bullets crashing through the English ranks, from right to centre. Then the columns of infantry, throwing out clouds of skirmishers, descended from their strong ridge to the fight; those coming from Palavia and Portosa, having some distance to march, did not immediately engage, but the third dashed at once against Elvina, and there was the stress of the battle. The picquets were driven in heaps out of the village, and when that was passed the French mass divided, one portion advancing against Baird's front, the other turning his right by the valley, where it was only opposed by the screen of light troops.

"Sir John Moore sent the 42nd and 50th Regiments against the half column at Elvina, and wheeling back the 4th Regiment on the extremity of his right, poured a fire into the flank of the mass penetrating by the valley, where it was also stoutly opposed by the light troops, and soon abated the vehemence of its attack. Then the English general knew that his adversary's whole force and order of battle was unfolded. It was evident Soult offered a close rough trial of arms, without subtlety, trusting to the valour of his veterans. Eagerly the gallant Moore accepted the challenge. The moment for his counter stroke had

arrived, and at once he called up Frazer's division in support of Paget, giving the latter instructions to descend into the valley. The 42nd and 50th had driven the enemy back into the village, entering the streets with the repulsed disordered mass, forced it through and broke out, still fighting, on the other side. To support this, the general now sent a battalion of Guards, whereupon the 42nd, thinking it a relief and not a reinforcement, retired, with the exception of the grenadier company. Some confusion thus occurred. At this critical moment the French were strongly reinforced, retook the offensive, and forced the regiment back into Elvina, killing Major Stanhope and taking Major Napier, the commanding officer, prisoner. This officer was afterwards known as the Conqueror of Scinde. He on this occasion received five wounds, and was only saved by the generosity of a French drummer. Elvina was now the centre of the battle. It was at this moment that the gallant commander was dashed from his horse by a cannon-ball, which tore away the flesh from his left breast and shoulder, breaking his ribs. With incredible energy he rose to a sitting posture, continued to view the fight at Elvina, until the Frenchman's backward steps assured him the British were victorious; then sinking down he accepted succour. This gallant officer, on being removed in a blanket, refused to part with his sword, which Captain Hardinge was attempting to take away, on his belt becoming entangled, which caused the hilt to enter his wound, saying, 'He would not part with his sword on the field,' and his last words were a hope 'that his country would do him justice.' It was not long before the French were entirely driven from Elvina, and pursued and assailed in their own villages."

The British loss in killed and wounded was between 700 and 800, while the French loss was estimated at 3,000.

—CHEYLESMORE.

BARROSA

(5 March, 1811)

Dramatis Personae.

LIEUT.-GENERAL GRAHAM[1]
LIEUT.-COLONEL BROWN, 28TH REGT.
SERGEANT PATRICK MASTERTON, 87TH FOOT[2]
THE 9TH, 28TH, 47TH, 82ND AND 87TH REGIMENTS OF FOOT AND THE 95TH RIFLES
FRENCH ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY UNDER LAVAL AND RUFFIN

ENTER the British force, under General Graham, deploying into position along the ridge, which represents the ridge of Barrosa. The line is formed from right to left.

Colonel Brown's force stands fast, while the rest of the force move off for the ridge of Bermeja in echelon from the right. Meanwhile, Brown, on the ridge, has taken ground to the right, occupying the ground vacated by the others.

As soon as these movements are completed, French guns are heard in Brown's right rear, and then the crackle of skirmishers coming from the same quarter.

Brown faces about, breaks out a line of skirmishers to hold the ridge, and begins to retire into the field, at the same time sending off a galloper after General Graham for instructions.

When Brown has reached a certain point on the field, his skirmishers come tumbling after him, forced off the ridge by Ruffin's division of the French, which comes into full view on the spot he has just left on the ridge. The French guns on Ruffin's left open full blast. At the same moment the galloper spurs back.

"Fight!" he shouts.

"What did Graham say?" shouts out Brown.

"Fight!" answers the galloper. "Just fight."

(1) General Sir Thomas Graham, 1st Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., born in 1748; created a peer, 1814; general, 1821; died, 1843.—A. T. C.

(2) The motto of the 87th Regiment, now the Royal Irish Fusiliers, is "Faugh-a-Ballagh," and is derived from their cry at Barrosa, "Fag-an-bealac" or "Clear the way." This had been the shout in a faction fight between the Munster and Connaught men of whom the regiment was composed.—C.

"Right!" answers Brown, and at once gives the word and begins to move against Ruffin on the ridge, opening at once.

As Brown comes into play against Ruffin, enter Laval's division of the French, in two lines (a brigade in support of a brigade), flanked by a Grenadier battalion.

As soon as the rear brigade of the French clears the trees (the whole division deploying to the halt), in come the three British brigades. Brown, moving against the ridge, is held at the foot of it, half his men down under a terrific volley from above. Barnard entering at the double deploys his riflemen into a skirmishing line against Laval; Dilkes in a clubbed mass of companies moves to come against Ruffin by the nearest line, and then Wheateley's force begins to enter, the 87th men in front.

Barnard's skirmishers are held. Laval breaks into the advance. Duncan's guns, galloping in on the left, open full play, and then the 87th, deployed on a front as wide as Laval's, meet him in full career with a counter advance, their musketry one roar that deafens his, their shouts all but deafening their musketry. They dash his front line back upon the second (here Sergeant Patrick Masterton captures the eagle), and drive the whole off through the trees, Ruffin retreating, too, at that.

Officer's Shako, 1811.

Next, while the other British troops move off the field after the French, the 87th re-form. Then with their own colours flying, their music ringing, and Sergeant Masterton out ahead of all with the captured eagle, the regiment advances in line.

COMMENTARY—Barrosa

Wishing in every way to conciliate the Spanish general, Don Manuel de la Pena, General Graham handed over to him the supreme command; and it was owing to the incapacity of this general, that the brilliant victory of the British troops at Barrosa was not turned to better account. The Allied army advanced, and, on the 2nd and 3rd of March 1811, drove the French from Veger de la Frontera and Casa Viejas. On the 4th March Cerro de Puerco, called by the English the heights of Barrosa, four miles from the mouth of the San Petri, was reached. This ridge runs from the coast for about a mile and a half overlooking a broken plain, bounded on the left by the sea-cliffs, on the right by the forest of Chiclana. In front there was a pine wood, beyond which was the narrow ridge called the Bermeja, which had to be reached by passing through the wood. Graham, anticipating an attack, urged de la Pena not to make too long marches, but the latter, unmindful of the caution, pushed on hurriedly through the difficult roads, till his troops became a straggling mob, and directed Graham to follow, who, though anxious to hold Barrosa, was ordered not to do so. With great reluctance he obeyed, leaving some companies of the 9th and 82nd Regiments, under Major Brown, to guard his baggage. He anticipated that de la Pena would hold the Barrosa heights, but the Spanish general chose the sea road to San Petri, leaving the heights crowded with baggage, protected only by four guns and five battalions. The French marshal, Victor, was watching these movements from the forest of Chiclana. He had with him 14 guns and 9,000 excellent troops under Laval, Ruffin, and Villate. Seeing the scattered condition of the Allies, he dashed at once into the plain, and commenced the battle. Laval was opposed to the British, while he himself led Ruffin's division, and ascended the rear of the Barrosa heights, thus cutting off the Spanish rear-guard, dispersing the baggage, and capturing three of their guns.

Major Brown, with his small force, being unable to check this impetuous attack, retired slowly on the plain, sending to Graham for orders. "Fight!" was the terse reply; but this rapid and decided resolution was a proof of

his able generalship, for perceiving that the Spanish had abandoned the heights, and that they were already in the grasp of the enemy, his soldierly instinct showed him at once, that, unless the torrent could be stemmed at once by British valour, all was lost. Major Duncan directed his ten guns with the greatest promptitude and decision on Laval's column, while Colonel Barnard dashed to the front with some riflemen and Portuguese infantry, while the rest of the troops formed into two masses, one under General Dilkes, who marched against Ruffin, and the other under Colonel Wheateley advanced to meet Laval, "and the infantry on both sides closed eagerly and with pealing musketry."

Sergeant's Pike.

The 87th Regiment by a fierce charge, drove back the first French line on to the second, compelling them to retreat. Bravely did Brown obey his general's orders. Though, in the first attack, he lost nearly half his men, he was able to keep Ruffin's men in check until Dilkes' column came up, "with little order indeed, but in a fighting mood. The whole ran up towards the summit, and there was no slackness, for, at the very edge of the ascent, their gallant opponents met them, and a dreadful, and, for some time, a doubtful combat raged; but soon Ruffin and Rosseau, who commanded the chosen Grenadiers, fell, both mortally wounded. The English bore strongly onwards, and their incessant slaughtering fire forced the French from the hill with the loss of three guns, and many brave soldiers. All the discomfited divisions retired, concentrically from their different points, and thus meeting, with infinite spirit, endeavoured to renew the action, but the play of Duncan's guns, close, rapid, and murderous, rendered the attempt vain; Victor then quitted the field, and the British who had been twenty-four hours under arms without food, were too exhausted to pursue."—*Napier*.

Dragoon Guards, 1812.

De la Pena, the whole of this time, looked idly on with his 12,000 Spanish troops, too surprised, or too incapable to move. Had he but pursued the retreating enemy, he must have inflicted irreparable disaster on them, and have forced them to raise the siege; whereas, the gallantry of the British, who so bravely shed their blood for them, was unproductive of any permanent good. The British loss was 1,243 killed and wounded; that of the French 3,000.—CHEYLESMORE.

CAUSTON

Siege of Badajo

BADAJOS

(6 April, 1812)

Whene'er we are commanded
To storm the palisades,
Our leaders march with fuses
And we with hand-grenades.—ANON.

Dramatis Personae

ARTHUR, EARL OF WELLINGTON [1]
MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS PICTON [2]
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JAMES KEMPT [3]
SIR EDWARD PAKENHAM [4]
MAJOR JOHN BURGOYNE [5], *Engineer*
LIEUT. MACARTHY, *Acting Engineer, 50th Regiment*
LIEUT. MACPHERSON, *45th Regiment*
COLONEL RIDGE, *5th Regiment*
LIEUT. TYLER, *Staff Officer*
THE ENGINEERS
5TH [6], 7TH, 44TH, 45TH [7], 77TH, 83RD, 88TH, AND 94TH REGIMENTS [8]
CASTLE GARRISON, HESSIANS, AND FRENCH

ENTER the infantry of the Third Division, carrying ladders, crowbars, etc., Picton leading with Kempt at his side, and his staff immediately behind. Lieut. McCarthy of the 50th Regiment, Acting Engineer, guides the division to the parallel, where he meets Major Burgoyne, the Engineer. The division forms

(1) Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington, was created Baron Douro and Viscount Wellington, 4 September, 1809; Earl of Wellington, 28 February, 1812; Marquess of Wellington, 3 October, 1812; and Marquess Douro and Duke of Wellington, 11 May, 1814.—A. T. C.

(2) Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B.; born, 1758; younger son of Thomas Picton of Poyston, Co. Pembroke; joined 12th Foot, 1771; shot while leading a charge at Waterloo, 1815. —A. T. C.

(3) General Sir James Kempt, G.C.B.; born, 1764; Governor-General of Canada, 1828–30; Master-General of Ordnance, 1834–8; died, 1854.—A. T. C.

(4) Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Michael Pakenham, G.C.B.; born, 1778; killed at assault on New Orleans, 1815.—A. T. C.

(5) Field-Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.; born, 1782; educated at Eton and Woolwich; entered Engineers, 1798; served for the unprecedented period of 70 years, retiring from his office of Inspector-General of Fortifications in 1868, at the age of 86; he was senior officer of Engineers in the Peninsula in 1814, and forty years later was commanding Royal Engineers before Sebastopol; he died in 1871.—B. R. W.

(6) The 5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) wear a red and white hackle feather in their fur caps, in remembrance of the regiment having captured a body of French Grenadiers in the woods of Wilhelmstahl, at the battle of Gröbenstein in 1762. When, in 1829, all the regiments of the line, with the exception of rifles and light infantry, were ordered to exchange their red and white feathers for white ones, the 5th Foot was allowed to retain the distinction, which it still continues to wear.—C.

(7) The old 45th, the Sherwood Foresters, are connected with Nottingham, having originally been recruited from the Nottingham Militia, which, remaining loyal, refused to bear arms against Charles I. This regiment bore the nickname of "the Old Stubborns."—C.

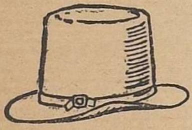
(8) The Royal Artillery present were Brevet-Major Holcombe's Company (now 102nd Company R.G.A.), Captain R. A. Gardiner's Company (now 78th Company R.G.A.), and Captain Glubb's Company (now 48th Company R.G.A.) commanded by Captain Power.—A. J. H.

up for the attack, all lights being extinguished, the castle also being in darkness[1].

As soon as the division is formed up, a French sentry from the covered way fires for something to do, and the advance party, thinking they are discovered, begin firing also. Lighted carcases are thrown from the castle walls, betraying the division as it stands waiting for orders. Picton's great voice is heard at once, "They've seen us, it's no use waiting! forward!"

The troops move to the work in steady silence, led by Burgoyne, but half way along, the defenders shoot out fire-balls from the battlements and light up the ranks. Then the guns flash out with grape.

Musketry is added to the guns, but the troops keep their formation till they reach the foot of the hill, when the men set up a shout and dash forward with the ladders. As they reach the palisades, hand-grenades from above add to the din and blaze, while some of the stormers begin to shoot up at the defenders. Kempt is wounded and is borne back to the rear.


Hat worn on active service by Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Picton. (United Service Mus.)

Picton and Macarthy rush up. Macarthy lays hold of the palisades, shouting, "Down with the paling!" Half a dozen crowbar men join him and make a gap through which Picton rushes followed by the men, while others complete the destruction of most part of the palisades.

The ladders are pushed up—and pushed off by the defenders time and again. Men fall in heaps, but Picton's vast voice, calm and steadfast, is still heard calling the men to fresh exertion. "You have never been defeated. Now's the time to conquer or die." Ladders are raised again and filled with men, only to be thrown back by the defenders[2].

Picton cries to the men, "If we cannot win let us die on the walls!"

(1) The garrison of the castle consisted chiefly of Hessians, the actual numbers according to Lamare's *Defense de Badajos* being 100 Hessians and 25 French. Jones states that only a small garrison was placed in it, the height and general inaccessibility of the castle being deemed to render it secure from assaults.—B. R. W.

(2) "Some of the ladders were thrown down by the enemy, and one they pulled up into the castle."—(*Burgoyne, page* 175.)—B. R. W.

Up goes another ladder and up the ladder goes Colonel Ridge of the 5th followed by the rest with such a rush that they are up before the defenders can push the ladder away, Ridge guarding himself with his sword and getting footing on the wall. Up go ladders right and left of that one, each one crowded with climbers and the enemy begin to give way [1].

Lieut. Macpherson of the 45th leading on the second ladder forces his way along the walls towards the great tower, where the French flag is still floating in the glare. A sentry still keeps his post there. Macpherson, sword in hand, rushes on him, seizes him, and commands him in French to show the way to the colour. The sentry replies with "Je ne sais pas." Macpherson cuts him across the face and shouts "Vous le savez à present."

The sentry dashes his musket to the ground, strikes his breast, lifts his head and points to his breast. "Frappez ! je suis français !" cries he.

Macpherson, in admiration of the sentry's nobleness, shouts for a sergeant and gives him an emphatic order to protect the sentry's life, then rushes up the tower stairs to the flag on top. Hauling down the flag he hoists his own red jacket for the British colours and as a signal that the place is won.

Meanwhile, Wellington and his staff have taken their position, orderlies carrying torches to give him light and show the position. Back comes a staff officer from the castle.

Wellington : "Who's that ?"

Officer : "Lieut. Tyler."

Wellington : "Ah, Tyler—well ?"

Tyler : "General Picton has taken the castle, my lord."

Wellington : "Then the place is ours ! Go back and tell General Picton to hold the castle at all hazards."

Tyler salutes and goes back.

Wellington (to his staff) : "Gentlemen, Picton and the Third Division have saved my honour and gained me Badajos !"

(1) Twelve ladders from 28 to 32 feet in length were used in the escalade and were ordinary mechanic's ladders, made during the course of the siege. The regular jointed scaling ladders would not have been strong enough.—B. R. W.

COMMENTARY—Badajos

Jones states that: "The Third Division stormed the castle with only twelve ladders, which would not admit of more than 80 to 100 men mounting at the same time; still, the whole division was brought under the walls, and thereby sustained a loss of more than 600 killed and wounded. Such a loss could not very well have occurred if the number of men required to raise and mount the ladders only had been exposed; but then it is extremely doubtful if the castle would have been carried, for so obstinate was the resistance that it required the utmost exertions of the officers of the different battalions, excited by honourable emulation, to persuade the men to mount the ladders, and it was only by pressure of numbers that an entry was ultimately forced."

An incident of the storming occurred to Lieut. Macpherson of the 45th, who took the flag.

He rushed up one of the first ladders, leading, followed on the next round by Sir Edward Pakenham (who led the division afterwards at Salamanca, while Picton was still in hospital from his Badajos wound). As he got near the top he found the ladder was some three feet short of reaching the top. He shouted to those below to shove the ladder higher, while he tried to push the top away from the wall to ease it. The men cheered, and with one heave lifted the ladder straighter, so that it reached, and Macpherson was even with the battlements at a stroke. Before he could get his hands off the wall to use his sword, a French soldier clapped a musket to Macpherson's body and fired.

The ball struck one of the Spanish silver buttons on Macpherson's waistcoat and glanced off, but broke two ribs, the broken part of one being so clamped on his lungs as to stop his breath. He still hung on, though he could get no further. Pakenham struggled to pass him, but he was badly wounded too. The ladder began to break. Pakenham gripped Macpherson by the hand and said: "God bless you, my dear fellow! we shall meet again!"

Both reached the ground alive, however, Macpherson by dazedly working his way down the back of the

BATTLE OF PAMPELUNA.

Between WELLINGTON *and* SOULT.

THE French army retreated, after the battle of Vittoria, from the neighbourhood of Pampeluna into France, followed by the light troops of the allies, who drove them from several of their garrisons on the route. Towards the close of July, Marshal Soult having been sent by Buonaparte to take the command of the French army, with great reinforcements, he attacked the different positions of the British army in the Puerto de Maya, and forced them to withdraw to a position to cover the blockade of Pampeluna: here, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of July, Lord Wellington, having joined the army, a series of desperate actions took place. This was the last struggle of the French, who had nearly 40,000 men, to force their way back into Spain. On the 28th the battle was general along the heights; every regiment of the British charging with the bayonet; some of them four different times—the result was, their repulse with great slaughter. On the 29th the French evacuated a very strong position. In their retreat they lost a great number of guns, ammunition & prisoners.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.

STORMING OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

THE gaining of the battle of Pampeluna enabled new efforts to be made by the allies for the taking of St. Sebastian. The commander in chief having directed Sir T. Graham to attack and form a lodgment on the breach, which now extended to a large surface on the left of the fortifications, the assault commenced at eleven in the forenoon of the 31st of August, by a combined column of British and Portuguese. The external appearance of the breach, however, proved extremely fallacious: for when the column, after being exposed to a heavy fire of shot and shells, arrived at the foot of the wall, it found a perpendicular scarp of twenty feet to the level of the streets, leaving but one accessible point, which admitted an entrance only by single files. In this situation the assailants made repeated but fruitless exertions to gain an entrance. At length by the desperate efforts of Sir T. Graham the town and castle surrendered. — Our loss amounted to above 2300 in killed & wounded.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.

The BATTLES *of* *The British Army* IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN *And* *France*

— From the Year 1808 to 1814. —

Under the Command of

Englands Great Captain

ARTHUR

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Edited published and sold by
Edwd. Orme, bond street.
LONDON.
1815.

BATTLE OF TOULOUSE.

Between WELLINGTON *&* SOULT.

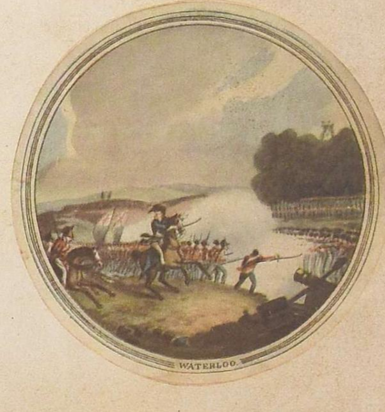
THIS glorious affair concluded the brilliant exploits of the British army on the Continent. After the battle of Orthes Lord Wellington pursued Marshal Soult to Toulouse, and found he had strongly fortified the suburbs in front of the ancient wall; breaking down all the bridges over the Ers, by which his right could be approached. The roads being impracticable for cavalry, his lordship had no alternative but to attack the enemy in this strong position. The plan was accordingly formed, and the troops marched in good order, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery. The enemy at first repulsed the Portuguese and Spanish divisions, and turned our right; but the troops rallied, and formed again. Meanwhile Sir W. Beresford attacked and carried the heights on the enemy's right. Sir R. Hill drove the enemy from their works in the suburb, and the battle terminated by their retreating through the town.—Lieut. Col. Coghlan was killed, and Major Gen. Pack and Brisbane, &c. were wounded.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.

BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

THIS ever memorable action took place on Sunday, the 18th of June, 1815. Buonaparte attacked the Prussian posts on the 15th, and drove them from the Sambre: he also forced a brigade of the army of the Netherlands. On the 16th, the whole British army marching upon Quatre Bras, the enemy attacked Prince Blucher. The Prussian and the British armies maintained their position with their usual gallantry; but Marshal Blucher, being much weakened by the severity of the contest, fell back to Wavre; and the Duke of Wellington retired upon Genappe, and thence upon Waterloo, on the 17th. About ten o'clock, on the 18th, the enemy commenced a furious attack upon our post at Hougoumont, which we maintained the whole of the day with the utmost gallantry. The repeated attacks of the enemy were uniformly unsuccessful. At length the Duke of Wellington drove him from his strong position on the heights, and he fled in the greatest confusion. The Duke marched on to Paris.

Pub. by Edw. Orme.



ladder. In the ditch he became insensible. Coming to, he found himself being attended by two of his own men, one holding his head on his knee, while the other held a cup of chocolate to his lips.

Macpherson put all his strength into an effort to rise, and the struggle forced the broken rib back to its place, giving him instant relief. It was then he went up the ladder again and captured the French flag.

The position and aspect of the castle can be gathered from the following extract :—

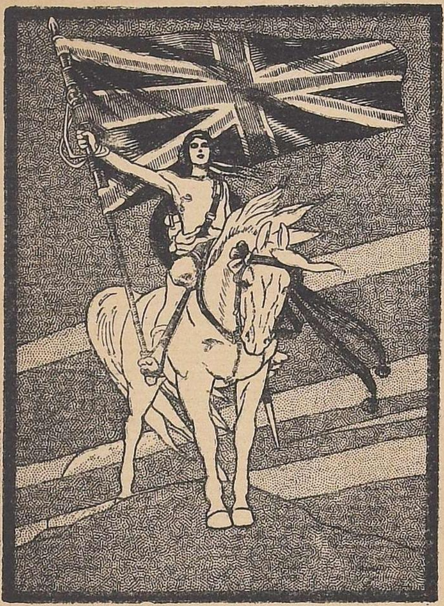
"An attempt to retake the castle was made in vain. But the brave Colonel Ridge of the 5th, who had so distinguished himself, lost his life by almost one of the last shots fired in the fruitless effort to recover a place which had cost the army the heart's blood of the Third Division, and the army saw, like a speck in the horizon, the scattered remnant of Picton's invincible soldiers, as they stood in a lone group upon the ramparts of a spot that, by its isolated situation, towering height and vast strength, seemed not to appertain to the rest of the fortifications, and which the enemy, with their entire disposable force, were unable to retake from the few brave men that now stood triumphant upon its lofty battlements. Nevertheless, triumphant and stern as was their attitude, it was not without its alloy, for more than five-sixths of their officers and comrades either lay dead at their feet, or badly wounded in the ditch below them. All their generals, Picton amongst the number, and almost all their colonels, were either killed or wounded, and as they stood to receive the praises of their commander, and the cheers of their equally brave but unfortunate companions in arms, their diminished front and haggard appearance told, with terrible truth, the nature of the conflict in which they had been engaged."

B. R. W.

Private 1814
(Light Infantry)

GRAND FINALE

"Service is Power"



Battle of Waterloo.

APPENDIX (A)

LIST OF AUTHORITIES CONSULTED IN COMPILATION

HISTORY

Bowker	Alfred the Great
Cressy	Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World
Dictionary of National Biography	
Daniel, Pere	Hist. de la Milice François, edit. 1721
Evans	Ancient Bards of Britain
Ellis	Alfred the Great
Evelyn-Wood	Achievements of Cavalry
Forbes, Henty & Griffiths	Battles of the Nineteenth Century
Fisher-Unwin	Stories of the Nations
Freeman	The Norman Conquest
Fortescue	History of the British Army
Froissart	Chronicles, edit. Johnes, 1539
Gibbon	Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire
Green	Conquest of England, Making of England, Short History of the English People
Gwynne	Memoirs of the Civil War
Holmes	Ancient Britain and the Invasions of Julius Cæsar
Judson	Cæsar's Army
Marche, Oliver de la	Memoirs, edit. 1884
Montorqueil	Louis XI.
Müller	History of the Swiss
Napier	Peninsular War
Nicolas, Sir Harris	Hist. of the Battle of Agincourt, 1828
Oman	The Art of War, 1898
Percy Reliques	
Paris, Matthew	Chronicles

Rathbone-Low	....	Battles of the British Army
St. Remy	....	History of Charles VI.
Scott-Elliott	....	Romance of Early British Life
Scott, Sir S.	....	The British Army, 1867
Valentine	....	Sea Fights and Land Battles
Wace	....	Roman de Rou, edit. 1860
Young	....	Cameos of English History

ARMS AND ARMOUR

Ashdown	....	British and Foreign Arms and Armour, 1909
Boutell	....	Arms and Armour, 1907
Boeheim	....	Waffenkunde, 1890
Buttin	....	Notes sur les Armes à l'Epreuve, 1901
Coffey	....	Guide to the Irish Museum
Cosson, Baron de....	....	Catalogue of Helmets and Mail, Arch. Journ., vol. xxxvii.
Dillon, Viscount....	....	Archæologia, Feb. 1888, Arch. Journ., vols. xliv., lx., lxiv., lxv., Proc. Soc. Ant., vol. xviii., 2nd series
Demmin	....	Arms and Armour, 1901
Egerton-Castle	....	Schools and Masters of Fence
ffoulkes	....	Armour and Weapons, 1909
Hewitt	....	Ancient Armour, 1855
Laking	....	Catalogues of Windsor Castle and Wallace Collections
Meyrick, Sir S.	....	Ancient Armour, 1842
Payne-Gallwey, Sir R.	....	The Crossbow. Projectile-throwing Engines of the Ancients, 1907
Sergeaunt	....	Weapons, 1908
Sollen	....	The Trajan Column
Vinci, Leonardo da	....	Il Codice Atlantico

MILITARY TECHNIQUE

DE BELLAY	Instructions for the Wars, 1587
EVELYN WOOD	Engagements of Cavalry
MARKHAM	Souldier's Accidence, 1635
SMYTHE, SIR J.	Instructions, Observations, Military, 1590
TURNER, SIR J.	Pallas Armata, 1683
WARD	School of Military Engineering, 1909

HERALDRY, GENEALOGY, ETC.

ANCESTOR, THE	1902-5
BOUTELL	Manual of Heraldry
COLLINS	Peerage, 1812
DE WALDEN LIBRARY	Banners, Standards, and Badges
FOSTER	Some Feudal Coats of Arms, 1902
FOX-DAVIES	Complete Guide to Heraldry, 1909
G. E. C.	Complete Peerage, 1894
HARLEIAN SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS	
PALLISSER	History of Badges and War Cries
THE SCOTS PEERAGE	1904

COSTUME, ETC.

DE GHEYN	Maniment d'Armes, 1608
GROAT	Antiquities
FAIRHOLT	History of Costume
HOTTENROTH	History of Costume
LA CROIX	Vie Militaire du Moyen Age, etc., 1873
PLANCHÉ	Encyclopedia of Costume, 1876-9
RACINET	La Costume Historique

APPENDIX (B).

REGIMENTS REPRESENTED AT THE PAGEANT

NAME.	EPISODE.
2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) ...	Dettingen
4th (The Queen's Own) Hussars ...	Dettingen
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	Dettingen
Royal Regiment of Artillery	Malplaquet, Minden, Coruña, Barrosa, Badajos
Royal Engineers	Coruña, Badajos
The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)	Coruña
The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)	Coruña
The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) ...	Relief of Flushing, Malplaquet and Dettingen
The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)	Coruña
The Northumberland Fusiliers ...	Coruña, Badajos
The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)	Badajos
The King's (Liverpool Regiment) ...	Dettingen
The Norfolk Regiment	Coruña, Barrosa
The Lincolnshire Regiment	Malplaquet
The Devonshire Regiment	Dettingen
The Suffolk Regiment	Dettingen, Minden
The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)	Dettingen
The Prince of Wales' Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)	Coruña
The East Yorkshire Regiment ...	Malplaquet
The Lancashire Fusiliers	Dettingen, Minden.
The Cheshire Regiment	Dettingen
The Royal Welsh Fusiliers	Minden, Coruña
The South Wales Borderers	Malplaquet
The King's Own Scottish Borderers ...	Minden
The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) ...	Coruña

NAME.	EPISODE.
The Gloucestershire Regiment ...	Coruña, Barrosa
The Worcestershire Regiment ...	Coruña
The East Lancashire Regiment ...	Coruña
The East Surrey Regiment	Dettingen
The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	Dettingen
The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)	Dettingen
The Hampshire Regiment	Dettingen, Minden
The South Staffordshire Regiment ...	Coruña
The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)	Coruña, Barrosa
The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	Coruña
The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry	Coruña
The Essex Regiment	Badajos
The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment) ...	Barrosa, Badajos
The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment	Barrosa
The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)	Coruña
The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)	Minden, Coruña
The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)	Badajos
The Manchester Regiment	Special
The Highland Light Infantry ...	Coruña
The Gordon Highlanders	Coruña
The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	Coruña
The Royal Irish Rifles	Badajos
Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	Barrosa
The Connaught Rangers	Badajos
Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)	Coruña
The Rifle Brigade	Coruña

A large number of the Territorial Units, both Yeomanry and Infantry, will also be represented in the Grand Finale.

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